BOMBAY COURI

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or h
or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1842.

IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 16th December 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1843, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, pinted on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 16th Nov. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth Price Rs. 6.

JOBS EXECUTED HERE

WITH NEATNESS AND ACCURACY and PUNCTUALITY AS TO TIME.

Bombay Courier Office Church Lane.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

The A. I Ship *Childe Harold*, CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIS, will sail the first week of January—Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—For Fright or passage apply to

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A. I, Ship "*Victory*, 700 Tons, Capt. BROOKS, will have early despatch, excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1842

FOR MADRAS,

TOUCHING AT COLOMBO.

THE Clipper built Barque *Inez*, Capt. J. HODSON, will sail positively on the 22d instant, for freight of Specie, and Passage.

Apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes' Street, 20th Dec. 1842.

FOR BENCOOLEN.

CALLING AT COLOMBO IF FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE OFFERS.

To sail on the 26th instant,

THE Ship *Benares*, H. B. CONNEW

Apply to

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Moose.

SUPEME COURT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Joseph Curri* late a seaman of the Ship "*Moffatt*," *James Lyles* late a Carpenter of the Barque "*Westmoreland*, *James Huyhan* late a seaman of the Brig "*Margaret*," *James Reynolds* late a seaman, *George F. Power* late 2d Mate of the ship "*Prince of Wales*," *Charles Wilson* and *A. McPhail* late of Bombay British Subject, *James Redmond* late a seaman of the ship "*Kilblain*," *Benjamin Fowler* late a Townsman, *William Dering* late a seaman of the ship "*Middlothian*" *Charles Ellis* late a Townsman, *R. K. Fallon* late of Bombay British subject, *M. Hyam* late a Conductor of the Pension Establishment *John Speed* late Captain of the ship "*Memnon* and *J. Toole* late a Conductor of the Pension Establishment, deceased, may be severally granted to SPENCER COMPTON, Esquire the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 12th day of December 1842.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND CO.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER for a Cavalry Regiment capable of instructing a Reed Band, and leading a Brass Band mounted —For further particulars apply to MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1842

A CARD.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

THE BOMBAY ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, will close on the evening of Tuesday the 20th Instaut, and open (D. V.) on the morning of Friday the 6th of January.

Bombay, 17th Dec 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second and final Dividend of Five and half per cent will be made to the creditors of the above Estate from and after Monday the 26th day of December Instant at the Office of *Cursetjee Cowasjee* Esq. in Bell Lane within the Fort.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Solicitors to the Estate.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1842

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE following are the present RATES of INTEREST, DISCOUNT, COMMISSION and EXCHANGE.—

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Class 1..	On current deposits subject to a commission of ½ per cent.....	4 per cent.
Class 2...	Do. without commission.....	3 per cent.
Class 3..	On deposits repayable on a notice of 30 days.....	4 per cent.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

Interest.	On loans and credits on Company's paper and Bank of Bombay Shares, & Bullion	6½ per cent
	Do. do. on other security.....	7½ per cent
Discount.	On Government Bills.....	6½ per cent.
	" Private	7½ per cent.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase and sale of Government paper, Bank Shares, Bills of Exchange or other Securities.....	¼ per cent.
On current deposit accounts bearing 4 per cent interest, not exceeding.....	8 ans. p. cent
On current cash accounts not exceeding	8 ans. p. cent

EXCHANGE.

For credits payable on application and Drafts on London at one day's sight fixed.....	1s 11½d per R.
For Drafts at six months' sight.....	2s 0¼d per R

For the convenience of parties not residents in Bombay, who may wish frequently to make Remittances in Small Sums to their Friends at Home, the Bank undertakes to make such Payment, at the above rates, Free of Charge.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. CARGILL, Managing Director.

Meadow Street, Dec. 19, 1842.

PROSPECTUS.

AN efficient Establishment having been organized for the transaction of Mercantile business in all its Branches by MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY, Agents and General commissioners at the Presidency, the particular attention and support of Commanders of Vessels, ships, agents, and the mercantile community generally is most respectfully solicited towards it. MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY beg to notify that they undertake to supply and provide freight of goods and all articles of commerce, for export either to Europe, China, Bengal, Madras, the Red Sea the Persian and Arabian Gulphs and to of every Seaport in the East, at the shortest possible notice and of the most unexceptionable description.—The practical experience which MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY have had in the above line of business and trade, affords them the highest assurance and confidence of executing Commissions of whatsoever nature with the greatest satisfaction to their constituents and credit to themselves. —Every essential and possible precaution has been, and will continue to be taken to surmount and over come all obstacles to the due execution of such orders as they may be favored with.—

MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY also beg to intimate that they charter Vessels of every tonnage, and receive, at their Firm, articles of merchandise from Commanders, ship owners, and agents, for disposal with every advantage on account of the concerned, due regard being paid in all cases to that system of economy by which, to a great extent, constituents are materialy benefitted both in a pecuniary point of view, and also in respect to *Time*, which, to the mercantile world, is universally acknowledged to be of sterling value and of paramount importance and consideratiod.—Bombay Church Gate Street 19 December 1842.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit a very large STOCK of London GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, in engine-turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	£10 10 0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted	12 12 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	14 14 0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double-backed gold cases, warranted	14 14 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double-backed gold cases and enamel dials, warranted	17 17 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double-backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted	21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SASVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents

Messrs REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*;
Messrs PARRY & Co Merchants, *Madras*;
Messrs COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*;
Messrs FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;

who will receive the money for them on delivery.

A pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon on the Lords Commissionrs of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1s. 1 1-4d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, 19th Dec. 1842.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M.'s ARMY IN INDIA, THE INDIAN ARMY, CIVIL SERVANTS AND OTHERS.

LANDON AND CO.

MILITARY AND GENERAL CLOTHIERS, CAP AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS,

No. 17, *Jermyn Street, London.*

HAVE the honor to acquaint the Officers of H. M.'s Army in India, the Indian Army, Civil Servants and others, that Mr. R. COLEMAN, of their Establishment, has recently arrived in Bombay for a short period only, and most respectfully solicit their commands in such articles of Uniform, Appointments, and Plain Clothing as they may require.

L. and Co. beg to state, that they have been induced to send their gent into India from the encouragement they have met with in the transmission of orders from Officers in that Country, and feeling convinced that if on the spot, the greater facility afforded for obtaining a correct measure and fully understanding the wishes of their Customers, would induce many other Officers also to favor L. and Co. with their commands.

L. and Co. beg to suggest that Officers should combine in giving their orders, ; as such a course, if adopted, not only ensures Regimental accuracy and uniformity, (the want of which is so justly complained of) but also materially reduces the individual expense of shipment and transit, as the whole could be packed in one case.

Communications addressed to "Mr. R. COLEMAN, *British Hotel*" will receive immediate attention.

N. B. Mr. R. C. has brought from England a splendid selection of patterns for plain clothing together with a small assortment of Military Appointments which he will be happy to submit for the inspection of any Gentlemen who many honor him with a call.

TO BE SOLD.

A CHRONOMETER by *Leitherland and Davies*, Two Nautical Imanacks for the years 1843 and 1844, and the last edition of Thompson's Tables.

For particulars apply to

MR. BLACKWELL,
British Hotel.

Bombay, 20th December 1842.

From the 1st January, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE

ENLRGED

To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

SUBSCRIPTION
IN ADVNACE RS. 42 PER ANNUM
" " 4 " MONTH.
CREDIT PRICE..... 5 " "

JAMES HUME,
Proprietor and Editor.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION,

TOMORROW the 21st Inst. Messrs ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to public sale at their Rooms the following Assortment, of Goods viz. Pieces of Grey Sheeting, Madapollams, Jacconets, Zebra Dresses, Chintz, Bleached Mulls Turkey Reds Wearing Apparel, Books, Buggy Whips Speed's Indian Arrow Root, Genuine Tapioca in Cannisters, West India Pickles, Essence of Coffee &c. &c,

At 1 P. M. any Horses or Cariages offering after which, a Fresh bach of Hams, Bacon and Pig's Cheeks &c.

BOHEMIA GLASS.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for Sale on Commission a most Elegant and Rich Assortment of Engraved Goblets, Tumblers, Cups and Covers, Bottles, Cornucopiæ, Flower Glasses made of the Finest Glass, to which they invite particular attention; as also to the following

CLASSIC AND ANTIQUE FIGURES.

Viz. Flora, Pomona, Diana, Reclining Venuses, Brackets of Rich Design, Venus de Medicis, Infant Hercules, Groups of Antevs and Anchises, Bacchus and Ariadne, Hercules and Autaus, Pactus and Arelia, Rape of the Sabines, Mercury and Pandora, Vases; and Likewise Full Length Figures of H. M. VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, DUKE of WELLINGTON, and TAGLIONI.

The whole of the above are Modertely Priced to secure a ready Sale. The Glass on view from Monday. the Figures now.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction in the Library Rooms on the 16th of next Month and the following days, the whole of the Valuable Collection of Books which have formed A. VIEGAS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 8000 Volumes of the most varied discription. Among them will be found new and highly esteemed works in different Sciences, in Literature, the Arts, History &c. &c. and in various langnages.

Catalogues are ready and may be had at MESSRS BENNETT, & CO, office, Forbes street, and at. A. VIEGAS' LIBRARY, 26 Meadow Street, where the books are now exposed for examination.

An assortment of Lithographic and Binding Materials and the whole of the Library, Stands, Shelves, and other furniture will be disposed of after the sale of the books.

Bombay, 17th December 1842.

FIRST CALCUTTA GOVT. LOTTERY, 1843.

A few Tickets and Shares warranted undrawn in the first day's drawing of the above Lottery are for Sale at *Withuldass Bhoychund* & Co's. opposite to the General Post Office at the following Prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees 91 " " each.
Half .. do. " " 46 " " do.
Quarter. do. " " 23 2 " " do.
One eight do. " " 12 2 " " do.

TERMS CASH.

The Second day's drawing will take place at Calcutta on the 20th instant.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1842.

GENERAL

BY THE HON'BLE THE Bombay Castle,

No. 760. The following or

An order by major general 7th ultimo, appointing lieute Regiment Native Infantry, to vice captain Stather.

The following promotions are made.

3d Regt. Lt. Cav.

Cornet F. J. Oldfield, to be Lieutenant, vice Ravenscroft deceased of wound received in action, date of rank 24th October 1842.

1st Eur. Regt.—Left Wing.

Lieutenant brevet captain R. C. Hogg, to be captain, vice McIntyre deceased, date of rank, 2d December 1842,

Right Wing.

Ensign W. C. Anderson, to be lieutenant. vice Hogg promoted, date of rank, 2d December 1842.

Captain W. St. B. Browne, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1842.

No. 761. Lieutenant C. N. Treasure of the 11th Regt N. I is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col.
Secretary, to Government

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Bombay 19th Dec. 1842.

2. Assistant surgeon J. Craig, is appointed to the medical charge of the 13th Regt. N. I., and directed to join as early as practicable.

3. The following arrangements are ordered in the Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. H. Creed is transferred from the 1st Battalion and posted to the 3d Troop Horse Brigade.

2d Lieut. D. C. Romer, is posted to the 4th Troop Horse Brigade.

The above Officers are ordered to join their respective Troops as early as practicable.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) J. M. Glasse is transferred from the 1st to the Golundauze Battalion, and on his arrival at Aden from England, is directed to join the Company of the Golundauze Battalion serving at that station.

1 The following order is confirmed.

An order by major General Pearon, dated Mhow the 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Buddo 26th N. I. to afford Medical Aid to the Left Wing 18th Regt. N. I., on the departure Assistant Surgeon Boyrenson for Hassingabad.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Shipping Intelligence

Arrivals.

Dec. 18th French Barque Bombay, T. P. LeClere, from Bourbon, 27th June, touched at the Cape of Good Hope, left 2nd October, left Colombo 7th Dec. 1842.

Departures.

Do. 15th American Schooner Zephyr, T. M Johnson, master, to China.

Do. do. Barque William Shand, S. Potter, master to China

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS.	Time of Arrival.	To sail
Steamer Cleopatra	Bmb. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Jan
Berkshire	Remington & co	London	5 Jan
William & Ann	Rellton Maclean & co.	London	20 Dec
Margaret	Browning and co	London	
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & co	London	
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	1 Jan
Coromandel	B & A. Hormajee	London	1 Jan
Malabar	Remington & co	London	despatch
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	25 Dec
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	1 Jan
Edward	Frith & co	London	20 Dec
Childe Harold	Forbes & co	London	
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Bates & co	Liverpool	
Argyll		Liverpool	
Ann	W & T Edmond & co.	Liverpool	10 Jan
Bernard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	
Portland	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	25 Dec
Champion	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co	China	
Tyrer	Forbes & co	China	
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co.	China	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co.	China	10 Dec
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co.	China	
John Knox	Grey & co	China	27 Dec
Mor	Remington & co	Macao	th la day
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co.	Singapore	24 Dec
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co.	Calcutta	25 Dec
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Calcutta	
Ann	D. & M Pestonjee	Calcutta	this day
Julia	Ibrahim Cadoo	Calcutta	
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co	Madras	18 Dec
Ingo	C. Jeffries	Madras	
John Panter	Remington & co	Straits	24 Dec
Mona	Dirom Carter & co	Sale	
Bencoolen	Frith & co		
Caleb	Vicajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Westmoreland	D. & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khoneklund Motichund		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormajee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer			
Castle Huntley	C Cowasjee & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Orleana	B & A. Hormajee		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co		
William Bryan	Skinner & co		
Intrinsic			
Wild Irish Girl	Grey & co		
Salisbury	Frith & co		
Stirlingshire	W & T Edmond & co.		
Ann Martin	W Nicol & co		
Eucles	McVicar Burn & co		
Harmony	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co		
Helen Mar	W Nicol & co		
Eden	Remington & co		
Token	Forbes & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co		
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co		
Giutha	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Motiram Mysam		
England	W. and A. Graham & co		
Corsair	J. Dadabhoy Sons & co		
Clifton	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Scotland	McVicar Burn & co		
Sophia	Jacoob Bulaleen		
Augusta	Merwanjee Naserwanjee		
Neptune	D. and M. Pestonjee		
Maria	Campbell Miller & co		
Repulse	Remington & co		
Forth	Dosoo Soomar		
Agnes	Hadjee Ahmed Motah		
Palatine	Dirom Carter & co		
Pandora	Frith & co		
Ann	Remington & co		
Vestal	Remington & co		
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & co		
Glenview	W. Elsam & co		
Queen Victoria	J. Jejeebhoy, Sons & co		
William Parrie	W & T Edmond & co		
Isabella Thompson	Pestonjee Dadabhoy		
William Sharples	Forbes & co		
Queen Victoria	Ritchie Stuart & co		
H. C. Steamers	Cleopatra, Hugh Lindsay, Sesostris, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Tapjee		
" "	Tenasserim Cordiva		
" "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Riphimstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldive		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Dec. 6th.—H. C. S. Amherst, J. Paterson, from Kyouk Phyoo 2 th November.

Dec. 7th.—H. C. Steamer Ganges, J. Russell, from Moulmein 30th November; English Barque Echo, J. Murdoch, from Ta 30th November.

Passenger.—Captain Granwill Loch, H. M.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Ship Vernon, J. Gimblett, to Calcutta.
Do. 9, Barque Favorite W. F. Wilkins to Corinna.
Do. 11. M. Sloop Clio E. N. Troubridge to Trincomalee and Bombay.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Dec. 17th. Capt. Stockley, Staff, from Nuggur.
Do. do. Surgeon A. Duncan, 19th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolee.
Do 18th. Capt. J. D Hallett, Staff, from Belgaum.
Do. 19th. Lieut Kenyon, ...ditto....from Deesa.
Do. do. Lieut. W. S. Suart, Engineers.

Departures.

Do. 16th. Capt. J. Watkins 23rd Lt. Infy. to Poonah.
Do. do. Capt. Henry Aston 19th Regt. N. I. 2nd assist. P. A. K. to Rajpore
Do. do. Supt Surgeon J. Glen, P. D. to Poonah.
Do. do. Capt. A. S. Hawkins 8th Regt. N. I. to do.
Do. 17th. Lieut. W. G. Arrow, 9th Regt. N. I. to Deesa.
Do. do. Capt. J. B. Bellassis, do. do. do.
Do. 19th. Ensign J. S. Baind, 23rd Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson 23rd Lt. I. to do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. S. Suart Engineers to Deesa.
Do. do. Ensign West 21st N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 20th. Surgeon J. A. Ore H. M. 62d Regt. to Dinapoor Via Calcutta.
Do. do. Capt. A Bradford 13th Regt. N. I. Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th August ultimo. in London, the lady of William John Richards Esq. of Hythe in the New Forest Hants of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Moozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Dr. K. Mackinnon, of a son.

At major Wm. Simonds, at Ballygunge, on the night of the 6th December, the lady of major James Steel, 2d Regt of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 18th November, the lady of R. P. Harrison, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 3th November, the lady of B. J. Colvin, esq. civil service, of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 21st November, the lady of major Wilcox 59 regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th November, in Bishop's College Chapel, by the rev. John McQueen, M. A., the rev. A. W. Street, M. A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, senior professor of Bishop's College to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of major Hoggan, of 53d Regt. N. I.

DEATHS.

At Dacca, on the 29th November, mrs. Theodosia Hollow, relict of the late John Hollow, esq., aged 75 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th December, Archibald Simpson esq. late accountant of the H. C. export warehouse, ag-d 83 years.

At Berhampore, on the 6th December, lieutenant Alexander Wathen Baillie, of the 70th regt. Bengal N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Jaulnah, on the 28th ultimo; the lady of captain H. Morland, 27th Regt. N. I. of a daughter

At Rajahmundry, on the 4th instant, the lady of T. A. Austruther Esq. civil service, of a son.

At Ootacamond, on the 2d instant, the lady of J. Sanderson, Esq., medical Officer Neilgherries, of a daughter.

At Calicut, on the 29th November, the lady of Henry V. Conolly, Esq. of a son.

BARODA RACES, FOR 1842.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY THURSDAY, 15TH DEC.

1ST RACE.—The Winners Plate of Rs. 500 from the fund with Rs. 200 entrance H. F. for which all Winners must enter except the Hack and Amateurs purse, to be handicapped by the Stewards—highest weight 9 stone—2 miles.

Mr. Boyd's..... G. A. H. Amato 9 stone 1
Mr. Richardson's.. B. A. H. Hoffman..8st 4lbs.....2

Won by several lengths.
Time, 59, 1 4, 58, 58—3 59.

2D RACE.—A Handicap of Rs. 300 from the fund with Rs. 100 subscription for all horses which have raved their distance during the meeting, Heats 1½ miles.

Mr. Boyd's..... B. A. H. Kamseen 1 1
Mr. Richardson's.. B. A. H. Rizzio..... 2 2

Both heats won with ease.
Time, 1st Heat, 5 1.
2d..... 2 59,

A Mofussil letter mentions "an *on dit*, that the Commanders in Chief has posted a guard at the bridge across the Sutlej, to stop Colonel Shelton, as it is reported, that he has left Pollock's camp without leave."—Hurkaw, Dec. 11.

CALENDAR—DEC. 31 DAYS 1842.

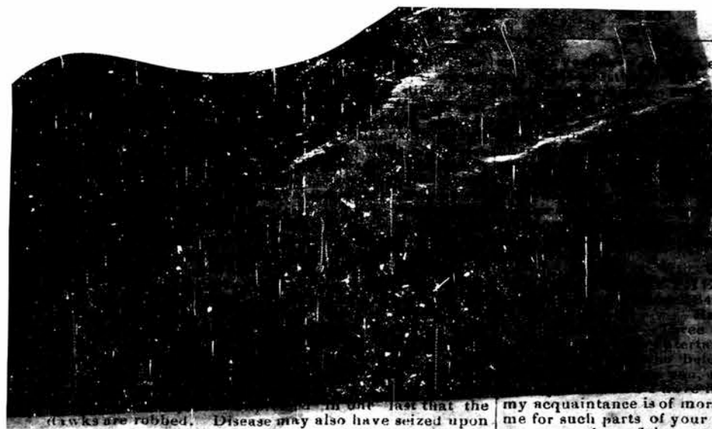
Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	20	St. Thomas.—Battle of	0 38	0 59	
W.	21	[Malahpore, 1817.	1 20	1 42	
Th.	22		2 3	2 27	
F.	23	Fortress of Deig taken,	2 40	3 13	
S.	24	[1804.	3 38	4 4	☾ 17 11 38 A.
Su	25	Christmas Day.	4 23	4 52	
M.	26	St Stephen.	5 22	5 56	

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE. DEC. 7.

Our news from the returning army is, we are sorry to say very scanty; by our last dates of the 23th ultimo, the 1st brigade had reached the *Jhelum*. The general theme of our letters is one of dissatisfaction at the want of regularity, the helter-skelter mode of marching, in discipline, and we regret to say, its necessary consequence, insubordination; to add to all this, and it is no more than might have been expected from such arrangements, a disorder like the small pox or some contagious disease of the kind rages frightfully, and every day new victims fall to its power; it appears to attack European and Native in the same degree, and both men and officers suffer from it; so alarming, we hear, has it become, that it is really feared our troops composing the Army of Reserve may yet be ordered to disband themselve sooner than was at first expected, and the exhibition be shorn of much it can well spare. Some of our letters remark strongly, upon the style in which this large army has traversed, and is traversing the Punjaub, a transit which, under proper arrangements and with a little more time being allowed, might have been rendered of service to us as [illegible] ed from outward appearances a regular and disciplined movement of armed men, with every arm of the would have had a good effect upon and people of the Punjaub, whilst, tray has been produced, and a pren ness to lend its aid to make the pi to be hoped, however, that ere the Sutlej the virulence of the disorder peared, and that a return to a more life may prevent its spreading furth

We remarked the other day upo



every work of public utility, taken in our various In sent ; suffice it to say, that ithout carrying with you our r talents and esteem for here breathe the hope, that retofore, in advocating the rests of its people.

u an affectionate farewel, t you may enjoy in your health and that a long life may, under Providence, thened career of usefulness

e have the honor &c.
RESIDENTS OF AGRA.

LY.

years' experience of the ed towards myself by those ged to this station, when l the cordial terms of in- ed with others, with whom my acquaintance is of more recent date, had prepared me for such parts of your most flattering address, as are expressive of the regret of the European society of Agra at my approaching departure. To acquit oneself well of a duty carrying its own reward in its discharge, is indeed easy, and such have been the good feeling and spirit of harmoney prevailing in the European circle at this station, ever since I have been connected with it, that the performance of the part devolving upon me in consquence of my social position, has proved one of the chief pleasures brought by that position within my reach.

The allusion in your address to the sentiments of the native community contains much, that is so very soothing, so very grateful to my feelings, that I should be situte to appropriate such praise to myself, if I were not aware that there are among you several, who cannot, be deceived in what they assert, while my respect for you all forbids my supposing that, in such a matter, you would admit of the slightest exaggeration.

On the faith therefore, gentlemen of your kind assurance I shall depart, bearing with me cheering belief that the people of these provinces, the people, among whom not only these latter years, but the most active and laborious portion of my life has been passed, regard me as their friend.

I am very sensible how large a deduction ought to be made from my own personal share in the compliment thus conveyed on account of the reflected credit accruing to me as the head of the Government, from the labours and merits of the able members of that service, over which I more immediately preside. Still after every allowance enough will remain to form matter for grateful recollection during the remainder of my life.

For whatever there is peculiarly my own, in the expression of feeling elicited by the occasion, I believe that I am indebted to the simple circumstance of my having throughout the whole course of my career, whether in a district, a province of the government, made it my study to let natives teach me what, natives want, and my practice to endeavour to turn the information thus obtained to account, by accommodating my measures to their feelings, and if you like it, to their prejudices.

If by adoping this simple course I have won the enviable title of the natives' friend, what encouragement is not thus held out to others, with greater advantages and higher endowments, to purpose the same path.

You may judge, therefore, gentlemen, of my satisfaction, at being able to present you with a proof that the principles professed by myself, principles bearing the stamp of your approbation of in your commendation one whose conduct they have ever governed, are identical with those recently and officially avowed by the distinguished nobleman, into whose hands I am about to resign the immediate government of these provinces.

Ever since our acquisition of the province of Ajmere, there has been an extra cess there levied, called the Fouj Khurch, for the abolition of which the several distinguished officers, who have been employed in the administration of affairs in Rajpootana, have, for the last ten years, in vain been pleading.

That impost is now abolished, and the following passages are extracted from the despatch announcing this happy resolution.

"The concurrent testimony of Colonel Sutherland "and of so many other intelligent officers, leaves no "doubt, upon the Governor General's mind that the "assessment under the head of Fouj Khurch, which "has, for the last 24 years, been levied upon these "ancient landholders, is questionable in its origin, "unequal in its pressure, and generally injurious in "its effect upon the prosperity both of the landhol- "ders and of the immediate cultivators of the soil.

"It is neither consistent with the interest nor with the "character of the British Government to permit the "further continuance of such an Impost. The Gover- "nor General is therefore pleased to authorize the "Lieut.-Governor to issue the necessary instructions "to the Commissioner for its abolition."

After some further instructions on matters of local, rather than of general interest, the despatch concludes with the following striking passage.

"The Governor General is satisfied that without "the existence and co-operation of a middle class "possessing property in land, it will be impossible for "the Government to effect any measure tending to the "permenent and extensive improvement of the country "and of the people. His Lordship is resolved, therefore, "even though the measure should be accompanied "by some present loss of revenue, to make efforts to "preserve whatever he may find remaining of a mid "dle class of landholders, and His Lordship desires "that the Commissioner be requested to make the "Istumrardars fully understand that it is the first wish "of the Governor General to see them prosperous "and happy in the enjoyment of their ancient estates "and diffusing amongst the cultivators the same "benefits, which they will henceforth themselves "possess, under the rule of an enlightened and paternal "Government."

Though these expressions apply immediately to a detached and separate district, still I cannot but regard them as of happy augury to the people of these provinces generally, and it is indeed most consolatory to myself, in relinquishing the charge of their government, to know that I leave it in the hands of one, by whom those passages were penned.

I cannot conclude without a passing allusion to those future services, which you seem to think that it may be in my power to render, and I can assure you that in the very improbable event of my ever being in a situation to realize your flattering expectation, my best exertions shall be ever at the command of a country, whose interests I have so dearly at heart.

And now, gentlemen, I must pronounce that word ever uttered with pain—Farewel, and beseech you to believe that your kindness towards me at parting, has made an impression, such as nothing can weaken or erase, and that, throughout the may be years I have yet to live, I shall ever look back with feelings of fond recollection to the few passed by me in your society at Agra.

We hasten to lay before our Readers, important information just received from a friend.

Sukkur, 27th November 1842.

"I hasten now to acquaint you of a move, which only came to light late last night. A large Force from this will march before the 3rd proximo, for Hydrabad! The Ameers will not agree to yield up their Territories to us! this was the chief point in the treaty lately offered for their acceptance. The Governor General's fiat arrived by yesterday's despatch to at once pursue the vigorous line of policy. It is thought that on the appearance of our Troops, the Ameers will come to terms, if not—But we shall gain little beyond possession of an empty Town by the Capture of Hydrabad, the Crows have flown! The knowing Ameers have completely outwitted us and lodged their riches in Government Permanent Securities at Bombay in the names of certain Buniahs, and for which we are paying high interest! Although within our Territories, it is not tangible! I believe that the work is cut out for the Bombay Troops stationed here with the late Shah's Regiments and Horse Artillery. The Seige Train, Lieut. R. Walker in charge will be despatched with the Force. We were hard at work all last night preparing Ammunition, &c."

Report says that Lord Ellenborough has obtained authentic information of an intrigue having been carried on between the Emperor of Delhee and certain Chief of Rohilkhund and that it is His Lordship's intention in consequence forthwith to remove His Moghul Majesty's place of residence to Kurnaul.

GWALIOR.—The state of affairs in the Gwalior Lushkur wears a threatening aspect; the Karbarees from utter inability to manage the present bewilderingly awful state of affairs have sent in their resignations to the Maharaj, but it is hoped that the Maharaj in allowing them to retire from business will appoint a trustworthy and confidential individual to look into the real state of his dominions, as it is reported to be deeply involved, and that these very Karbarees in conjunction with the Military Chiefs have embezzled the Raj, insomuch, that it will require upwards of 20 millions to pay a clearance to the disaffected Troops, in case of a rebellion. This is much dreaded and it requires early and energetic measures to obviate such a dreadful calamity.

A great number of Brahmins and Pundits have lately been apprehended by the Maharaj's people, on the supposition of practising Sorcery towards the distruction of the Maharaj. Dadah Khasghee's principal Karbar is also implicated in the nefarious and diabolical transaction, said to be conducted on a grand scale at the instigation of Dadah Khasghee. A Bunghy and Pardy are also included, the former for supplying hogs and the latter owls on a very liberal allowance of 1,700 Rupees. This is the second time Dadah Khasgee has been detected in a similar offence. However, it is hoped that he will not be spared to attempt a third.

The late Amil of Lultpore has at last arrived; he is now under strict confinement in the city of Gwalior. Colonel Baptist demands Ten Thousand Rupees from him for his enlargement, the knowing rogue sent Colonel Baptist word that he would willingly give him 20,000 Rupees, on a promise of being restored to his Amilship again. This is more than Colonel Baptist dare presume to attempt, as Silvadore has been removed, and dismissed the Service by the express orders of the Maharaj, for acting the part of a Traitor. The Troops in orders for Bundlecund are three Regiments of Infantry, twelve Guns and five hundred Sowars. The whole are to be under the Command of Colonel Stubbs of the Sippree Contingent; besides these, the Maharaj's Troops already cantoned in the frontiers of Bundlecund have received orders to co-operate with this Army at a moment's warning. The Troops for Service will move out on the 16th or 20th of the present month. A Persian letter has just arrived from Lultpore, mentioning that Cholera has made its appearance at Dongra and its vicinity, and that the mortality was great.—*3rd Dec.* 1842.

BUNDELKHUND.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The Brigade under Brigadier Young, marched into this place yesterday morning in the following order:—

Quarter Masters of Corps attended by one Squadron 8th Light Cavalry—8th Regt. Lt. Cavy. Advance Guard, consisting of about 200 Infantry and a troop of the 8th Light Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bell, and Siege train, accompanied by one Company of Infantry. The 11th N. I., the 18th N. I., the 40th N. I. and the 8th Irregular Cavalry; the Rear Guard followed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt.

We expected that a few shots would have been fired; but on our arrival, found the fort and Raja's palace, and even the town deserted; the Rajah fled a few days previous to our arrival and is now encamped about seven miles from this; he sent in his Dewan yesterday to our Brigadier, doubtless to try and make his peace with us; but whether he succeeded or not is yet to be found out; from all I have heard, it does not appear that he has done so, for the most prevalent report in camp is that *adour* is to be made this evening, with a view to his apprehension; but the fellow has such thick jungles, that it is a matter of great doubt whether he will be caught; he has about two thousand rabble.

Major Sleeman joins our camp to-morrow, and then it will probably be known what our movements are to be; the Brigade has been reinforced by a wing of the 37th N. I., and detachments of the 8th Light Cavalry and 8th Irregular Horse; we muster about 6,000 fighting men, and are up to any thing. A false alarm was yesterday given shortly after our arrival, and whilst the Raja's Dewan was in camp, he must have been astonished to see the whole Brigade under arms and ready to move in any direction in about four minutes.—*Camp Jeitpore,* 28th *Nov.* 1842.

(*From a Correspondent.* The Bundlekund Force (viz the 8th Light Cavalry, 11th, and 40th Native Infantry the 8th Irregular Cavalry Company of Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and the Light Company of the 50th) left Keitah on the 26th, and arrived at Jeitpore on the 27th, and found the Fort and village empty. I went over the Fort, and should imagine it to require much repairing to make any defence. The Rajah moved out a few days before our arrival and report says is encamped a few koss off. A Wing of the 57th, under Major Jones, was at Jeitpore awaiting our arrival. The Rifle Company, which remains with the Force proceeds to Hummeerpore on the 20th, and the Artillery Company and Sappers and Miners, under escort of the 11th Regiment proceed towards Chatterpore to-morrow, there to await further orders. Bullocks are forbidden to be killed in Camp, at the request of the Governor General's Agent, so I suppose we shall be short of beef for our Xmas dinner. Major Sleeman arrived here this morning under salute; some disturbance occurred in the 13th *Native Infy.* during the march to join the Bundlekund Force, serious enough to call a Court of Enquiry. Up to this place we have not seen the enemy. I expect we shall be soon back in Cantonments—if we have any thing to do, you shall have particulars—at present it is precious dull work.—*Jeitpoore, Nov.* 29.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The following Passengers will proceed on the 2d January 1843, by the Steamer *Cleopatra*:—

Lieut. Coll. Havelock, and 2 Children.	Mrs. Brownrigg and 3 Children.
Mrs. Leekie, and 2 Children.	Mrs. Behan and four Children.
Mrs. Robinson.	Capt. John Thomson.
Mr. and Mrs. Jones.	R. S. Leckie Esq. Merchant.
Lieut. Mollan.	Capt. Gray.
Lieut. McMahon.	Marcus Brownrigg Esq.
Revd. Dr. Wilson.	Capt. R. Farquhar 6th Rt. N. I.
Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee Esq.	Lieut. B. Kay.
Major and Mrs. John Fawcett.	Lieut. Longmore.
Mrs. Gray.	Doctor R. J. Behan.
Mrs. Parsons and one Infant.	Lieut. J. B. Seton.
Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Ross.	
Capt. John Clifton.	

Memorandum of numbers of Covers Received by the H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* on the 13th December 1842.

	Letters.	Papers.
Via Marcellis	3,573	7,231.
Via Falmouth	26,337	17,600.
Foreign	1,552	349.
Letters	31,463	25,810.
Papers	25,180.	
Total	56,642.	

We have received the *Agra Ukbar* of the 10th ultimo, our cotemporary is of opinion that Calcutta will no longer be the seat of the Supreme government but settle down into a Provincial one, and is speculating on the desirableness of selecting *Agra* as the fittest place for that August body.

We insert in another column an extract from the Delhi Gazette's summary. We are glad to find he concurs with us in the desirableness of selecting Agra as the future seat of the Supreme Government, should it ever be fixed in these provinces. We can tell him, however, as authority, that in all probability, Calcutta will never again form any thing more than a provincial Government. The decision then like the apple of discord among the goddesses, rests with the solution of the enigma pulcheriory. Same advocate Allahabad, others Delhie, others Meerut. We say "nothing like leather"

We invite attention to a very humourous article from the *Calcutta Star,* of the same date, regarding a decision of the court of Sudder Dewanny, whereby "persons wishing to appeal to the Queen in Council *in formâ pauperis*" are "required to furnish security (malzuminee) to the extent of twenty five, thousand Company's Rupees!

The *Hurkaru,* also of the same date, contains little of interest.

The annexed is from the Englishman likewise of the 10th.

We have the following from the foot of the hills. That boy, Lord E. will be the death of us, and the *Friend of India* too, about the Sumnath Gates. Who ever heard the like of this?—

"Lord E. does nothing now but rave about the gates of Sumnath; and people seem much amused with a conversation which took place at Budiah between Dawkins and his mercurial Lordship:—"I must have 25 white horses for the party going with the gates, Capt. Dawkins." "My Lord, there are 17 white horses in all in the body guard." "That's a bore," quoth Ned, "but it must be managed: the gates shall be drawn by four elephants," (tame ones, eh?) "My Lord," says Dawkins, "wheel carriages cannot go the road the gates are to go." On this Ned seemed quite posed.

Leach is to do political with the gates on a salary of one thousand rupees a month. A precious "gate" this for John's tin to go; the procession will betwo years in arrving at its destination as the gates will "simmer," Ned says, at some place in Rajpootanah—Rajpoots from the Putiala "Bundoor" and other native Hindoo Rajahs have been told, off accompany the gates."—*Englishman, Dec.* 17.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COURIER.—We have much leasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for beginning the new year, in an enlarged form and with a new and beautiful type. Our paper will be as large as the Times, and we shall thus be enabled to deal more liberally in literary extracts—reviews—and general literature, than our limited space hitherto admitted of. The postage, from the lightness of the paper used, will not be increased—and the terms of subscripti on will continue the same as heretofore. We have also made other minor arrangements for the improvement of the *Courier* which we hope our friends will not be slow to discover, early in the ensuing month. We shall leave them to develope themselves.

Our cotemporary of U. S. GAZETTE of the 16th Instant, expresses his pleasure in announcing, that the Advocate General had sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume his duties—We believe that the complete recovery of Mr. LeMessurier from the effects of his late severe fall, gave universal pleasure; for, no gentleman in the Presidency stands higher in general, estimation, than our excellent and worthy Advocate, General—we are sorry, however, to perceive that any allusion should be made to the opinions of a correspondent that the appointment had been filled up with "indecent haste"—We beg to assure our cotemporary that there was no "indecent haste" in the matter—the sessions were close at hand—the Calendar a very heavy one..it was indispensable that some counsel should be, at once appointed to conduct the prosecutions, as there was no hope of the Advocate General being sufficiently recovered to enable him to appear in Court for such purpose, and accordingly a substitute was nominated, who *did act* during the temporary absence of Mr. LeMassurier.

We understand that certain very important changes are about to take place in the internal economy and management of the Secretary's office. The *Secret* Department now blended with the *Political* is to be rendered entirely distinct, and the establishment will form a separate one altogether. Each individual in it will be required to take the oath of secrecy. It is intended in fact to assimilate it in every way with the same Department in Bengal and Madras, a change we think very desirable.

We are sorry that we are unable to give particulars of the Grand play for the *Golf Medal* which came off on Saturday evening.—From what we have been ABLE to gather, Mr. Glass is the conqueri ng Hero.

The *Endymion.* is daily expected.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. The *Times* of the 17th Instant contains a lengthy article upon the Meeting of the above Society which took place on the 14th Instant. Our Cotemporary is very severe upon "the learned body" with whom he is associated, and they appear to us richly to deserve a great deal of the castigation inflicted upon them, but not for *all* the reasons assigned. Although much confusion appears to have taken place with reference to the motions and amendments before the chair—yet one thing appears perfectly plain, that there were two parties at the Meeting:—one determined to eject the *Englishman* from the table of the Society *in toto*—the other resolved to retain that paper among their files. The question was, Englishman or no Englishman?—and after much voting and loss of time, the result was, that the Englishman is continued, and its opponents are for the present left in a glorious minority.

Now, only we know that the *Branch* sometimes does bring forth blossoms, ays and even produces fruit. we should be sadly tempted to pronounce it. *inutile lignum*"——What can be more preposterous than wasting the time and energies of a learned Society, in protracted discussions such as this, where the whole affair might have been easily accommodated by taking in both Papers. We are not, unfortunately for ourselves, addicted to membership among learned bodies, and greatly to the disparagement of our fair fame, have we abstained from offering ourselves as candidates for admission into the R. A. S. Not being of either party, we may therefore claim exception from the asperities of either, and be presumed capable of making one or two unprejudiced, dispassionate observations upon the late Proceedings.

The Editor of the *Times,* being a member and an active contributing Member too, must be supposed to know the stuff the learned body is made of, he says:—"It might probably prove a very Convenient mode of getting quit of the reading of learned papers or of literary or scientific discussions to which the exertions of such bodies are generally understood to be devoted,—were a subject to be selected, not on which the members might speak or debate, but on which they might vote:—they could probably manage to occupy very pleasantly the time assigned for an entire sitting by passing a measure, and then rescinding it the next five minutes, and so on in succession to the end. If we may judge from the scamper which took place the moment the newspaper vote was over, notwithstanding the knowledge of the other business which was impending we have no reason to doubt that to vote first on the one side and then on another would be more agreeable occupation to many of the members than to listen to disquisitions, such as *used* to engage the attention of the Society before its time came to be frittered away in the business of a newsroom and book-club-committee."

Brother, brother, remember the old Adage "It is a dirty bird" &c. &c. We almost rejoice at not being entitled to write M. R. A. S. after our name, when we contemplate the blighting influence of the following biting sarcasm: "The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society may be a very learned body, and, doubtless, as it has the first library east of the Cape, it must be so; but when it comes into the field of business and common forms, it had better prevent its doings from becoming public." What can be more severe than this allusion to their literary?

The insidious sophistry, that men must necessarily be very learned, because they possess many books! And the recommendation "to prevent its doings from becoming public," from the pen of the Editor of one of the most extensively circulated papers in India! Oh! Oh! this is too much, even for the R. A S.

A word or two we would fain say, respecting the ejection from the Society of the *Englishman* newspaper. We unhesitatingly say, that those who bring forward such a motion, are bound to show good substantial grounds in support of it. It is not enough to say, we prefer the Star, or any other paper—A learned body "ejecting a paper long subscribed for, passes a vote of censure and condemnation, which is eminently calculated to injure that paper in the estimation of the Public—It may not be very destructive to the interests of the Proprietors, that a single individual subscription should be silently withdrawn—but it must be most prejudicial, where a learned body discontinues a paper, after publicly discussing the question of its ejection, and reasons are openly avowed for so doing, which are of a character to hurt not only the paper in its circulation, but the character of its Editor, which constitutes the capital of his trade.

For ourselves we are so long accustoned to receive daily gratification from the perusal of both Star and Englishman, that we could hardly dispense with either—We like the Englishman for many good considerations, and we have always expressed our partiality for the Star—A question of preference need never arise, unless parties be factious—as it the Society think fit they can take both, at a rate so moderate as not to endanger their solvency.

We cannot admit that any sufficient apology could be made for the "*Scamper*" that took place among the members of the "learned body," when the newspaper discussion had terminated—it was most *scampish* and proves indisputably, that the *Scampers* or *Scamps* were under a delusion that more important concerns called them elsewhere—we believe from *what we see in print,* that many of the *scamps* have official duties to discharge—many have the interests of mercantile houses entrusted to them—others are professional men, and have clients or patients awaiting their "literary leisure"—It is not at all impossible, that such men might prefer "sitting at the receipt of Custom"—to listening to the most erudite disquisitions upon the probable era of a lately discovered Coin—the inscription upon a newly found pillar—or whether some long extinct inhabitant of the "vasty deep—enjoyed during his preadamite existence, a back bone of forty one or forty two vertebræ—If such grovelling notions be really entertained by any of the unscientific drones in that hive of industry called the Royal Asiatic Society, we would suggest that they be forth with expelled, as irreclaimable—and that their place be immediately filled up with ardent, zealous, indefatigable, delving, digging, operative workmen, who will not, only read to the "learned body" theses and treatises of six hours duration, but far nobler still will listen with pleasure and lively attention to similar Compositions from others—From such a band of true Philosophers what might we not expect? What a splendid series of Volumes would their transactions—consist of, at the end of each teeming, fruitful yea

Our readers will perusal with interest the following extracts from a letter recently received from Lieut. Andrew Crawford of the 3rd Bombay N. I. and late of the Shahk's cavalry) affording a more minute and particular account, than we recollect to have seen in print before, of the circumstances under which the great fortress of Ghuznie passed again into the hands of its former possessors.

"In my letter of the 8th Instant, I promised, that, at my earliest convenience, I would send you a full, true, and particular account of all my adventures during the past year, and I now take up my pen to fulfil my promise, and without further preamble commence my narrative at once from the period of my quitting Candahar.

I left that city on the 30th October last year, having under my charge three State Prisoners and seven hostages to be escorted to Cabul, and for the safeguard of the same, I was accompanied by a troop from my own corps and about forty Affghan horse under a chief called Guddoo Khan. It was on the 7th November we reached Oba; we had marched rapidly, but in perfect peace, and as little expected to be attacked on the road, as I do at this moment; you may imagine therefore, how thunder struck I was, when Guddoo Khan entered my tent, bringing with him a native official of that part of the country, styled the Urz Beggie, who gave me an account of the disasters in Cabul on the second of the month, and as I afterwards found, had as matters really were at the Capital, he made them out to be much more so. He strongly pressed my returning to Khelat in Ghilzie, saying; that there were 20,000 men round Ghuznie, and to go on would be to certain death I considered however, it would never do for an officer to turn back on a mere rumour of danger, and that should the man's story really be true, still I had a better chance of reaching Ghuznie, which was only fifty four miles off, than Khelat which was ninety. Tired though my horses were, they might make Ghuznie in one forced march, but they would not be able to get to the other station under a couple of days; the road lay through the barren and hostile country of the Ghilsies, and, as I subsequently discovered, it proved that Urz Beggie was a traitor: he wished to get me back through the Ghiljie districts, as he himself was a man of that tribe, and would have raised the whole country about my ears; not a man of us would have escaped to tell the tale. After duly considering all the pros and cons of the case, I mounted my detachment at 8 P. M. and moved on toward Ghuznie. We marched rapidly the whole night and by day-light had reached Nanee, about thirteen miles from Ghuznie but the first streaks of dawn shewed us that the people were on the alert, there were videttes on every hill, and in a very short time, word was passed from fort to fort, and their inhabitants turned out, banging on my flanks and rear, and firing with their rifles at us. Their horsemen were bolder, and swarmed round us like wasps, riding up, firing their pieces into our troop and galloping off to reload. We were quite helpless against such a foe: twice we charged and cut down a few, but the rascals always sought shelter near the numerous forts, that covered the plain, and then laughed at us; in addition to not being able to catch the villains, we found that every time he charged or halted to shew a front, it only gave the enemy time to circle round our flanks and head us; and their foot men also came up from the rear. Accordingly we

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left the high road altogether and turned out into the plain where the foot would scarcely dare to follow us, and indeed by proceeding at the trot we pretty well shook off these gentry, but the horsemen still followed and to add to our troubles, I found that the ponies, on which the prisoners were mounted, were exhausted and could proceed no further, as they knocked up, I doubled the riders on the other animals, but one after another they gave in. One prisoner was cut down by a horseman of the enemy (plainly shewing there was no collusion between them) two others rolled over in a ditch, where with their horse on top of them and their legs chained under his belly, I left them; indeed I now found it was impossible I could ever get my charge into Ghuznie alive, and I had only to decide on putting them to death or setting them at liberty. My instructions would have justified my pursuing the former course but the poor wretches had clearly made no attempt to escape; they were in no manner answerable for the attack made on my party, as was evident from one of their number falling by the sword of our adversaries; and I conceived then and do now conceive that in letting these men go with their lives, I was not only acting according to the strict letter of my instructions, but that justice and humanity required I should not slay them in cold blood—had I put them to death, then Shumsoodeen or Mahomed Uckbar would have been equally justified in taking our lives (the lives of all their prisoners) on the advance of Pollock and Nott on Cabul—I may add that the Court of Inquiry which I called for, after investigating all the circumstances, decided, that I had acted perfectly right—But to return to my story.—After following and harrassing us for miles, the enemy drew off when we got near Ghuznie, and I reached that place about 10 A. M. on the 8th with the loss of all my baggage and prisoners, and fifteen men and twenty horses killed, and several wounded, out of my little party.—Every day now brought us bad accounts from Cabool and the infatuation that appears to have seized the Chief Authorities there not only hurried them on to ruin at the Capital but also paralyzed us at Ghuznie.—Can you imagine that the necessary repairs and alterations in the citadel were not sanctioned nor was Palmer permitted to lay in provisions? At the eleventh hour the Colonel took the responsibility upon himself and set to work; but most invaluable time had been suffered to pass unimproved and when the enemy made their appearance under our walls, they found us but ill prepared for a siege, especially when it was not man alone we had to combat with but the rigours of a winter as intense as that on Canada.—The enemy and the snow made their appearance together: on the 20th Nov. the town was surrounded with the one, and the ground covered with the other, but in a week afterwards the insurgents broke up their investment of the place, on a report of McLaren's brigade advancing to our relief.—This permitted our destroying the villages and buildings within musket shot of the walls, and also afforded us a week's skating on the ditch, but on the 7th December the enemy returned in increased numbers and we were then closely confined to the walls.—The necessity and advantage of turning the inhabitants out of the town was not lost sight of, but unfortunately for us an idea had got abroad that the towns people were strongly attached to us and that the sending out so many poor people to perish in the snow was an act of cruelty too great to be dreamt of.—The consequence was, that the Townsmen, entered into a correspondence with their Country-men on the outside, and on the night of the 16th December having dug a hole through the town—they admitted their friends, who poured in by thousands, and compelled us after fighting all that night and the next day to retire into the citadel.—It so happened that from this day the winter set in with increased severity, and it's effects soon told fearfully upon the men—The whole garrison, officers and men, were told off into three watches, one of which was constantly on duty, so that every one in the place was eight hours on duty out of the twenty four, and you may imagine, that such constant work and exposure to the intense cold very soon rendered the Sepoys useless.—The snow lay deep, very deep, and often in the course of a single night would fall to the depth of a couple of feet. The thermometer sunk to *ten, twelve, and evenfourteen degrees below* zero!! and to such weather were the natives of India exposed day and night, with no prospect of relief, and with no comforts to enable them to support their sufferings.—We were reduced to half rations of bad flour and raw grain, on alternate days, of wood per man and a seer of ghee every day, all that could be allowed, either for cooking or warmth—The Sepoys constantly soaked and unable to dry themselves got sickly, and the hospital was crowded with men whose feet had ulcerated from frost bites—I do think, that if the enemy had had pluck enough to have made a rush upon us, they could at any time, after Christmas day, have carried the works with very little difficulty—As it was, however, they contented themselves with keeping up a smart fire with their rifles, and not a man could shew his head above the walls for a moment.—Up to the 15th January this work continued, and we lost three or four men daily, from the fire of their marksmen; but on the day mentioned some sort of a truce was entered into and active hostilities ceased, it being understood, we were to evacuate the place on the arrival of Shumsoodeen Khan.—This worthy did not arrive till the middle of the following month, and even then the Colonel managed to keep him in play, till the beginning of March, but at last he and his chiefs would stand it no longer, and said that if we did not give up the place immediately, they would recommence hostilities, and we, being utterly helpless, having no water in the citadel, and the snow (on which we had depended for a supply) having all vanished, our provision being exhausted, and there being no prospect of the arrival of succour, had no resource, but to make the best terms we could, and trust to Providence that the terms would abide by them. On the 6th March we marched out from the citadel, under a treaty signed and sole nely sworn to by all the chiefs, that we should be escorted in safety and honor to Peshawur, with our colors, arms and baggage, and fifty pounds of ammunition per man. There was still some snow in the passes between Ghuznie and Cabool, and till that should melt, and the necessary carriage could be procured for us, we were quartered in a portion of the town, immediately below the citadel. Scarcely had we entered our new abode, when our enemies flung off the mask, and shewed how much they valued oaths made to Infidels. At noon on the 7th, whilst nearly every man of ours were cooking, and we were totally unprepared for an outbreak, the Ghazies rushed upon our lines, and succeeded in carrying the house in which my squadron had been placed. I was in the next house with Burnet of the 54th, and Nicholson of the 27th there being no decent room for me in my own proper quarters. On hearing the uproar, I ran to the roof to see what was the matter, and finding what had taken place among my men, and that balls were flying thick, I called up Burnet; he had scarcely joined me, when he was struck down by a rifle ball, which knocked his eye out, and as he was then rendered *hors de combat*, I assumed command of the 27th men, and Nicholson and myself proceeded to defend ourselves as well as circumstances would permit. We were on the left of the mass of houses occupied by our troops, and the first and sharpest attacks were directed at us: the enemy fired our house, and gradually as room after room caught fire, we were forced to retreat to the others, till at last by midnight of the 9th our house was nearly burnt in halves; we were exhausted with hunger and thirst having had nothing to eat or drink since the morning of the 7th; we had expended the ammunition we had with us, the place was filled with dead and dying men, and our position was no longer tenable; but the only entrance, in front of the house, was surrounded by the enemy, and we scarcely knew how to get out and endeavour to join Col. Palmer; at last we dug a hole through the wall of the back of the house; we had only bayonets to work with, and it cost us much labor to make a hole sufficiently large to admit of one man at a time dropping from it into the street below; but we were fortunate enough to get clear out of our ruined quarters in this way, and join the Colonel unperceived by the savages round us. As soon as day broke on the 9th they occupied our abandoned post, and shortly afterwards attacked and carried the next house, in which was poor Lumsden and his wife, and thirty sepoys, every one of whom and their servants were put to death. On the morning of the 10th, Poett and Davis were obliged to retire from their posts, and the survivors here now assembled in the two houses held by Colonel Palmer and the Head Quarters of the corps. You cannot picture to yourself the scene these two houses presented; every room was crammed, not only with sepoys but camp followers, men, women, and children, and it is astonishing the slaughter among them was not greater, seeing that the guns of the citadel sent round shot, crashing through and through the walls. I saw high-caste man groping in the mud, endeavouring to discover pieces of unmelted ice, that by sucking them, they might relieve the thirst that tormented them. Certainly when that morning dawned, I thought it was the last I should see on earth, and all was still; as I supposed to make a few little arrangements, ere the final attack on us took place. The regimental colours were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and I destroyed my watch and flung it and what money I had over the *wall* into the ditch; I also burnt my poor wife's miniature, first cramming the gold frame of it into a musket being determined that one of the Ghazees should have his belly full of gold ere I died. Hour after hour passed on and still we sat expecting every minute to hear the shout of the final attack, but it came not, from our loop holes we saw the enemy swarming all around us, in every lane and house and on the hill of the citadel: the place was black with their masses, and as they themselves afterwards told us, there were not less than ten thousand men there thirsting for our blood. But it appears that Shumsoodeen had been affected with some qualms of conscience and had held a council of his chiefs on the subject of admitting us to quarter. I should tell you, that during the three previous days fighting, Shumsoodeen had repeatedly offered us terms, but they were such as we could not accede to; in as much as they commenced by desiring we would surrender ourselves to him and abandon the sepoys to the fury of the Ghazees. The sepoys, it appears, had held a consultation among themselves, and believing they had no chance of their lives, determined on forcing their way out of the town and endeavouring to get to Peshawur; when we first heard of this mad design and spoke to the men about it, they denied it, but on the 10th two Native Officers came forward and told us they had made up their minds to go off that night; that if we chose to accompany them, they would be exceedingly glad, but if otherwise, they would go alone; it was in vain we pointed out the utter impracticability of their plan: they had got an idea a-going then, that Peshawur was not above fifty or sixty miles off across country, and that there was a short cut to it, through the mountains, they immediately commenced digging a hope through the outer wall of the town, by which as soon as it got dark, they might march out into the country. Seeing that our men had now flung off all authority and were about to desert us, we had nothing further to do, but, to make the best bargain we could for our lives. Shumsoodeen and all the Ghazee chiefs again swore by all that was holy, that if we laid down our arms, we should be honorably treated and sent to Cabool to the Shah as soon as possible: at 10 P. M. we surrendered. The chief sent and begged the officers to come into the Citadel immediately, as the Ghazees were yelling for the blood of the Ferringee Kaffirs and he could not answer for our safety, if we delayed till daylight: accordingly we went up to the Citadel and gave up our swords the chief placing bodies of his men round our late quarters to keep the Ghazees from molesting the sepoys; a large party of these latter however, during the night endeavoured to put their ridiculous plan of flight into execution and made their way about two or three miles from the town; it came on to snow heavily, they got bewildered in the fields, and in the morning were all cut to pieces or made prisoners. For the first few days after we had surrendered, we were treated pretty tolerably: the chief and his brother used to visit and condole with us on the change of fortune we had experienced, and expressed their sorrow at the violence of their fanatical followers not having permitted their strict observance of the treaty, on which we had yielded up the Citadel to them, but gradually they discontinued their visits; every little thing we had managed to secure such as watches penknives money &c., was taken from us and we were strictly confined to a small room eighteen feet by thirteen. In it there were ten of us so you may imagine we had not much room to spare: indeed when we lay down at night we exactly occupied the whole floor, and when we wanted to take a little exercise, we were obliged to walk up and down (six paces) in turns. Few of us had a change of linen and the consequence was, we were soon swarming with vermin, the catching of which afforded an hour's employment every morning. I wore my solitary shirt for five weeks, till it became *literally* black and rotten, and I am really surprised none of us contracted any loathsome disease from the state of filth we were compelled to live in. On the 7th April we heard Shah Soojah's murder, and from that date the severities of our confinement were redoubled; they shut and darkened the solitary window, from which we had hitherto derived light and air, and they also kept the door of our room constantly closed, so that the air we breathed became perfectly pestiferous On the 21st of the month they tortured Colonel Palmer with a tent peg and rope, in such a manner that it is wonderful he ever recovered the use of his foot; I cannot in a letter explain the process of the torture, but we all witnessed it, and it was something on the principle of the Scotch boot described in "Old Mortality." We were told we should each be tortured in our turn, unless we gave up four lacs of rupees, which the rascals swore we had buried, and that if we continued obstinate, they told us, we should be blown from guns, beginning with the junior. This was a pleasant sort of a life to lead, never being certain of that life for twenty four hours together; I think a little similar experience would do some of the newspaper Editors a deal of good, and render them not quite so prone to lavish their criticisms on the conduct of unfortunates like ourselves, they sit under their punkahs, drink Allsh and write leading articles, laying down the law and talking as familiarly on Military matters "as mails" do "of puppy dogs" the self elected self constituted judges of mankind. In the end of April our guards suddenly became particularly civil to us for a few days, and we found out they had a report of the advance of our troops; indeed not to the period of our actual release, we could always form a pretty shewd guess, of what our troops were about by the treatment we experienced at the hands of our Captors: if there was any forward movement among our people, any arrival of reinforcements from Candahar &c., then we were treated well for a few days and we got better food, but if our people appeared to be idle and things remained in statu quo for a week, then our guards taunted us on the unwarlike spirit of Ferringee Armies, and boasted how they would exterminate them if they advanced. Gool Mahomed Khan, the brother of Shumsoodeen, who had always behaved more civilly towards us, than the big chief was unfortunately for us, despatched to Cabool, on business, about the middle of April, but I believe it was owning to the receipt of a letter from him, that on the 12th May we were permitted to quit our prison room and walk on the terrace of the citadel for *one hour*, and we were told that similar kindness would be shewn us *once a week* (!!!) viz. on Friday when Shumsoodeen was wont to make a kind of religious nic nic to a neighbouring shrine.—Even this we thought a great blessing, and used to count the days and hours to each succeeding Friday, anxiously expecting the moment, when our guard would tell us we might breath God's fresh air, and look out on the green fields for the allotted period. I thought I had always been an admirer of the beauties of nature, but I had never imagined that the time would have come, that the sight of a few ordinary fields of clover and wheat would have caused me such delight in their contemplation.

On the 15th June Gool Mahomed returned from Cabool bringing with him, some of the ladies of his brother's family: on their account we were told, we should be removed to other quarters and of course we expected a change for the worse, but, as it eventually proved, we were agreeably disappointed, just at this period one of our number, Lieut. Davis 27th N. I. had sickened with Typhus fever; we had no medicines, no comforts for him and he lay on the ground delirious, raving about home and his family, and every hour proving worse, till on the 19th death put an end to his sufferings. We read the burial service over him, and then made his body over to the guard to bury, but I am afraid, they merely flung the poor fellow into a ditch outside the gate, it was a melancholy ceremony, that burial service: few among us, I imagine, but thought it might be his turn next, especially now that sickness had broken out in such a shape; however, on the following day we were removed to a building, whose we had three or four rooms to ourselves, and a court yard to walk about in, and our guard was replaced by a more civil set; this was a delightful change, and being freely of fresh air after so long a deprivation of it, we made the most of our new berth by always sleeping in the open air in the court yard: it is true it was utterly impossible to get a minutes rest in any of the rooms allotted to us, as they were swarming with the foulest vermin, so we thought it no hardship to have the stars for a canopy, and for three months we never slept under a roof, or with any other covering beyond our sheepskin cloaks. From this date the conduct of Shumsoodeen toward us improved greatly: he came to see us frequently and chatted in a kind manner, always telling us we should shortly be at liberty: he made overtures to Dost Mahomed, who was returning to Cabool, having been freed by our Government: this gave us renewed hopes of soon again becoming free agents, and as our circumstances were improved and our guards more friendly toward us, our captivity was more easily borne, but still as time wore on, and nothing definite was learnt regarding our release, we began to despair, especially when the middle of August arrived, and we seemed as far as ever from the attainment of our wishes: it was on the 27th that had been promised us another change of raiment, and we had usual wrappers of ourselves and our cloaks and taken lodgings on the cold ground for the night, when the chief suddenly entered the Yard, and told us we were to march immediately for Cabool, and sure enough in half an hour afterwards, we found ourselves slung in pairs in Kujjawas, on each side of camels, and moving toward the capital. How delighted we were to bid adieu to the walls of Ghuznie. I do believe, if we had known we were going to execution, the change would nevertheless have gladdened us. We reached Cabool in three days, without meeting any adventure on the road, but were abused most grossly by the populace as we proceeded through the streets of the city; fortunately it was in the dusk of the evening and but few people witnessed our arrival, otherwise they might not have confined their ill treatment to words. We were taken direct to Mahomed Uckbar's quarters in the Bala Hissar, and from him we met with the kindest reception. I could not bring myself to believe that the stout, good-humoured, open hearted looking young man, who was making such kind inquiries after our healths &c. &c. could be an accomplice to the intrigues of the journey, could be the murderer of Macnaghten and the leader of the massacre of our troops. He told us we had come most unexpectedly; that though he had written repeatedly to have us sent to him (as he had heard we were ill-treated by Shumsoodeen) yet no attention had been paid to his orders, and now that we had come, it was without any intimation of our approach, he bade us be of good cheer, as our future comfort would be his care, and we should find ourselves treated like officers and gentlemen. After many similarly civil speeches he ordered dinner and sent for Troup and Pottinger to see us: when they arrived, the whole of us, Mahomed Uckbar, his chiefs, and ourselves all sat down to the best meal I had had for many a month. The Wuzeer (as he always styled himself) chatted and I joked away on in different subjects during the meal, and shortly after its conclusion dismissed us saying he would make us over to the care of Pottinger and Troup for the night, and we might go and have a chat with them in private, as doubtless they were longing to see us. On following morning the *arch-fiend* sent us an excellent breakfast, and horses to carry us out a few miles to the fort, where the other British prisoners were living, and he desired a list of our wants, regarding clothes &c. might be made out, and they should be furnished. We found our countrymen living in what appeared to us a small paradise; they had comfortable quarters, servants, money, and any little baggage, and a beautiful garden to walk about in. Four great regiments had only been forwarded as far as this Bymaun, when we were sent off to Bameau, being thus away from the immediate care of Mahomed Akbar we soon found ourselves called on to rough it once more. Tents had been sent for the use of the ladies, but our guards would only pitch them, when it suited their convenience, and consequently the poor women and children had frequently to bivouac with us men, and that too in the nipping night air of the mountains none of them however I am happy to say, suffered in the least, and they one and all more their privations most admirably. I see that Johnson and one or two others have already given very good accounts in the public prints of our doings at Bamian and return from thence to the blessings of freedom, so I will not inflict a second edition of the tale upon you. The public papers will also long ere this reaches you, have given you some information anent our doings at Istaliff and our retrograde march from Cabool, during which there was a good deal more fighting than on the advance,.

Camp at Boorhan, 21st Nov. 1842.

We are now two marches on the Punjaub side of the Indus, having crossed that river the day before yesterday, and I trust bid a final adieu to Affghanis an and its villainous race of inhabitants. To judge by the expressions uttered by the troops European and Native, as they filed across the river, I was not the only one who bitterly detested the land and the people we had left.

Rawul Pindee, 25th Nov. 1842.

We arrived here this morning and I think I may now entrust this precious epistle to the tender mercies of the dawk runners, who have great fear of the mails being looted. Nothing new with the [illegible] except that I hear they have already commenced cutting each other's throats in Cabool and Candahar. We have a fine view of the mountains of Cashmeer from this.

Our Cotemporary of the *U. S. Gazette*, complains of the refusal of the Committee to admit a Reporter from his establishment, to take notes of the speeches delivered at the Dinner to Major OUTRAM—he says "It is a curious affair, explicable perhaps, but not to us"

Did our cotemporary ever sit in the gallery of the House of Commons, and listen to the speech of some county member, without being *much* struck by its brilliancy? Did he the next morning peruse with great delight in the Times or Chronicle, a splendid oration *said* to have been delivered by the honorable member for * * * * ? If yea, then he will readily discover that he owes the exclusion of his reporter to the excessive *modesty*, of the Orators, who were afraid of appearing *too fine* in the columns of the *U. S. Gazttee*.

If our cotemporary be unwilling to receive this solution of the mystery we will *hint* at another—the *Times* has a most *insinuating* manner of extracting *verbatim* reports of speeches from the speakers themselves—it is wonderful the fidelity with which they are next day remembered,

If our contemporary be still dissatisfied—We are driven to speak out boldly, and fear no man..*some men write their speeches first and deliver then afterwards.* !!

It must be highly, satisfactory and gratifiying to the feelings of Lieut. Young to know that his attention and solicitude for the comfort of his passengers have not been suffered to pass unnoticed. To have given general satisfaction to a party composed of no fewer than *fiftyone* in nuember, in a crowded vessel could have been a matter of no ordinary difficulty and richly does Lieutenant Young merit the compliment paid to him by the large and respectable body of passengers whom it was his good fortune to have on board the *Atalanta* from Suez.

The Expose of the affairs of the "*Bank of Manchester*," and the impending fate of that institution, seem to have caused more excitement, and to have attracted a larger share of the attention of the thinking public at Home than any similar event for some time past, and certainly such events have been neither few, nor far between, of late years.

Those of our readers, whom matters of this sort interest, and now a days they are probably not a few, we would beg to refer to the report published in the "London Times" of the proceedings of, public meeting of the shareholders, for an exposition of the actual state of this Bank, as shown in the figured statements there exhibited. We gather from this Report, that the unfortunate Shareholders were suddenly and unexpectedly summoned to hear themselves told that the *whole of their Capital*, amounting to £7,41,000 *the whole of their reserve*. Surplus funds with *the whole* of a presumed profit for the year £ amounting together to not less than 43,600, or in the aggregate nearly £800,000. had been absolutely lost,—dissipated, —swallowed up,—gone.

And what was the cause assigned for this deplorable state of things—according to the Report read at the meeting, it was a "*fatal misplacement of confidence in the Managing Committee*" instances being, adduced of one individual, not worth a shillings owing the Bank £40,000, of a Firm, to whom on one else would have given credit for £500, having an account of £1, 80,000;—Well might Mr. Greig, speaker at the metting (designate this) "*The Manchester Squander*.

"Now, I say (said he,) a there never was a greater abuse of any word in the English language than the word 'bank'' We have had in this town the "Northern and Central" squander; we have had the "Imperial" squander; we have had the "Commercial" squander; we have had the "Manchester and Liverpool" squander and, as if the town had not been sufficiently disgraced, we are called together this day to testify to the "Manchester" squander, which, though last, is I am sorry to say, not the least.—Mr. Greig's speech on the Bank of Manchester meeting.

The excitement into which this place, was thrown a few months ago on the subject of joint stock Banking has happily passed away, and we are of those who would regret above all things to see such an excitement innecessarily revived. It is not for such a purpose, there fore, that we now make these remarks, for, thanks to *Atticus* we feel persuaded, that great as was the uproar at the time, and unweel come to some the sound and wholesome advice his writings teemed with, there are few of those, who] give their time to the consideration of these matters, that will not see reason at some future time, if they do not now, to feel thankful to *Atticus* for the evils he has assisted in warding off.—No stronger illustration was needed of the views and opinions set forth in his letters than the fate of the "*Bank of Manchester*."

The following Extract from the City Article of the "London Times" of the 2nd Nov. is worth perusal:—

"No event of the kind has produced a stronger feeling of uneasiness among men of property than the ruin of the Bank of Manchester, and the wish is becoming general that it may lead to a review of the whole system of joint-stock banking, with some better protection from its consequences both to the shareholders and the public. A correspondent, who professes to have examined carefully several of their charter and deeds of settlement, observes as follows:—

"Some of the charters are admirable in their binding precautions, but there is no penalty fixed upon directors, managers, or offices, for any delinquency beyond that which falls upon the innocent, because necessarily ignorant, shareholders. The deeds of settlement bind the shareholders; the directors, managers, and officers, are carefully helged from every danger and penalty, because any delinquent director has only (taking advantage of his knowledge) to sell his shares, and resign; then he is free from every consequence; never was there a more iniquitous inequality than that which exists between director and shareholder."

"The reason of all this is evident. The lawyers who frame the deeds are most frequently directors, and always officers. So long as the bank is prosperous, they hold large shares, selling at premium; their knowledge enables them to retract in time. They have only to take care that the charter or deed of settlement saddles no responsibility on directors or officers."

"Private bankers are bound, in person and property, to their customers and the public. Joint-stock bank directors, on the contrary, can play fast and loose. If this iniquitous system is longer permitted, it will extend swindling through every grade of English society. Responsibility must be fixed by law; the shareholders (who pay in honest gold) must be protected. For what are directors but trustees of property committed to their skill, honesty, and care? No man is forced into responsibility—no man is forced to be director."

"All that is required is, that directors, managers, and officers of joint-stock banks shall be placed under exactly the same responsibility as private bankers. No ignorant or improper person is will then thrust themselves into, pay or place: they must all know their business, and be active, and sleeping partners, and men whose minds and property are in the bank. The same energy, watchfulness, and care, that individuals exercise, will then be insured to the public."

"The injury to shareholders in many cases extends far beyond the loss of their stake in the bank, and hence the liquidation of the assets of the Bank of Manchester is watched by all concerned with a very anxious degree of interest. Should they fail to realise the amount at which they are valued, which the most sanguine hardly anticipate, many of the shareholders must be made bankrupts, as has happened before in similar cases, for no honest man will allow his separate creditors to be defrauded, in order to make good his liabilities as shareholder of a joint-stock bank. The consequence will be the breaking up of establishments and the ruin of families innumerable, unless the liquidation be favourable one, the Bank of Manchester

THE SOMNAUTH [illegible] from the Leader of [illegible] Instant, We str[illegible] all admirers of [illegible] Friend of India" treats the subject with his [illegible] ability, but we cannot for the life of us comprehend how he could bring himself to the serious consideration of so *humorous* a subject. Happily for the [illegible] it is a subject which admits of every variety of treatment—those who are addicted to levity may laugh at it—those who mourn over the [illegible] men, may lament at [illegible] the matter with serious indignant reproof.

"This Document is without [illegible] paper which has issued from [illegible] quired dominion in the East; and the natives of the country will be at a loss to know in what light, serious or comic, it is to be viewed. We fear that the whole procedure, as well as the Proclamation, will also excite a sensation in England and Europe directly the reverse of that which his Lordship intended it to create. Those who are conversant with the history of the last forty years, will discover at one glance of the eye, that the extravagance of the transaction and of the language, is not redeemed even by its originality. The return of the Gates is but a re-enactment of the triumphant restoration of the celebrated Horses which were conducted with all the pomp of war from Paris to Venice. And even the assertion that the insult of 'Eight Hundred years is avenged,' is but the echo of Napoleon's well known sneer, when he heard of the bombardment of Copehagen and the capture of the Danish fleet, that the English had at length revenged the injuries of ten centuries upon the descendants of those who ravaged England in the days of Alfred.

When the Governor General speaks of the "despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahomed," looking down upon the ruin of Ghuzni, we naturally ask whether the despoiling of tombs and the ruin of cities are actions of which a civilized and a Christian Government has reason to boast—whether this sacrilege and this devastation is more likely to exalt our Indian administration in the eyes of the world, than to convince mankind that we have thereby contracted a deeper stain of barbarism considering the superior light we enjoy, that is attached to the memory of Sultan Mahomed. To many indeed it will appear that the original removal of the gates in a barbarous age was open to less censure than their restoration, under such circumstances, in an age of civilization. But is it becoming the head of the British Government to pay that homage to an idol, which is implied in the pompous conveyance of these gates from Ghuzni to Somnauth? A Christian will naturally ask whether this homage is the return of gratitude which we are offering, as a Government, to that gracious Providence, to whose goodness we have been pre-eminently indebted for the rescue of our prisoners and the success of our expedition. Even if the highest political object was to be secured by thus associating our name and influence with the degrading institutions of idolatry; if the salvation of the Empire its if hung upon this transaction, it may well be asked whether we are at liberty to seek that object by endeavouring to re-establish an idol temple, which in its balmy days was the most filthy brothey in India, and where five hundred courtezans were daily employed in dancing before the image.

But will this procedure secure us in the smallest degree the attachment of the Natives? The Proclamation says, that the "power of our arms having been, exerted in restoring to the Hindoos the gates of Somauth, proves how worthy the British Government is of the love of tue Hindoos." It is to be hoped that we have higher and stronger claims to their love and regard than on the restoration of two rotten gates of sandal wood, which, if they ever did belong to the temple, have lost all the sanctity and value by having so long stood in a Mahomedan tomb. Will the Hindoos understand the transaction? Or rather, as they see the old gates escorted by the Governor General's own Body Guard from town to town, will they not be ready to inquire what the procession signifies? The compliment which it is intended to pay to them, they cannot appreciate. Not one in ten thousand of the educated class is aware that such a temple ever existed. There are no Hindoos ignorant of its destruction. The memorials of its history and downfall are in the Persian language and in the hands of the Mahomedans. The insult, which it is intended to avenge, the Hindoos are altogether unconscious of. Of this "memorial of their humiliation," they hear for the first time from the Proclamation. How "the restoration of the Gates is become the proudest record of their national glory," they will sadly be at a loss to comprehend. What idea can this restoration convey to their minds but the success of one set of conquerors over another? Our national glory is not elevated but degraded by such proceedings. That glory is their humiliation; and every fresh laurel we acquire only renders the prospect of their national independence more remote.

But whither are the gates to be conducted? The temple of Somnauth is in ruins. The little that remains of it has been converted into a Mahomedan Mosque. Not only has the remembrance of the temple been utterly lost, but the temple itself has ceased to exist as a Hindoo sanctuary, and there is literally no building at Somnauth, to which the gates can be affixed, excepting a Mahomedan Mosque. When the gates have been transmitted with all honour through Sirsind, and Rajwara, and Malwa and Guzerat, to what establishment of priests is the sacred deposit to be given? There is not a Hindoo Brahmun there to welcome them back. The whole population of the Town is Mahomedan. The Proclamation speaks of a "restored temple." Who is to restore it? Is it intended that the British Government shall be at the expense of turning a Mahomedan shrine into an idolatrous temple, in order that it may be a monument of its victories in Affghanistan? Will the Gove nor General procure a fresh idol, and set the brahmans to re-consecrate the defiled gates?

The other Proclamations, which have previously been issued from the same source as the present, have involved nothing beyond the reputation of the Governor General in the eyes of thinking men in England and Europe. The present no ification is of a more important and serious character. Its inevitable tendency, though not its design, is to compromise the interests of the Empire. It is addressed indirectly to the "Princes and Chiefs and People of India," of whom the Mahomedans form by no means the least influential section. It glories in the desecration of the tomb of one, whom the whole Mahomedan population regard with the reverence due to the founder of their power in the East. Is this prudent, above all, is it just? The Mahomedans within the Indus whatever may be the nature of their feelings toward us, were not instrumental in the subjugation of the Affghanistan. Is it just to punish them, by thus touching their finest feelings to the quick, and wounding their keenest sensibilities? Admitting that their feelings towards us are hostile, and that they can never forgive us for having torn these rich countries from the Empire of the Crescent, is it prudent, thus wantonly to increase that hostility?

The bitter feelings of hatred, which subsist between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, are well known. It has hither to been the object of every Governor General to hold the scales between the two parties with an even and impartial hand, and carefully to avoid whatever might exasperate their feelings. Is it statesmanlike at once to alter this course, and to issue a proclamation which can produce no other effect than to increase these mutual animosities, by inflaming the Hindoo with arrogance and the Mahomedan with rage? The party whom we thus endeavour to exalt, can impart no additional strength to our Government; for there is no principle of union, and no community of interest among the Hindoos. The Sinzeatee brahmins have no fellow feeling for those of Bengal. They are effectually separated from each other by national difference of speech, and by local institutions. On the other hand, the body of men to whom we have offered the greatest provocation, are bound together by the strongest community of interests. Their religion is a bond of union far stronger than that of the mystic tie of the free masons. There is a feeling of universal sympathy among all the followers of Mahomed; and any chord which may be struck at Hydrabad would at once vibrate at Delhi. In India they have also the additional bond of a common hatred for those who have enthroned them. Was it wise or prudent to fan into a flame the mutual animosity of these two great divisions of the people, which it had been the anxious care of every former Governor General to allay, and, if possible, to extinguish?

The season is most inauspicious for this departure from the right neutrality which Government has hitherto so wisely adopted. The Mussulmans have latterly imbibed the idea, that it was the aim of the British administration to depress the scale of Mahomedanism and elevate that of Hindooism. In the natural progress of our empire and institutions, we have given them some reason for thinking so. It is not long since the head of the House of Timur was informed, that he must cease to consider himself the Titular Emperor of India, and the British Resident was withdrawn from his Court. We have ceased to coin money in his name. We have abolished the language of the Mahomedan dynasty, and thereby given a preponderance to Hindoo interests. It is natural that the Mahomedans should feel deeply the depression to which they are thus subjected, and it has hithe to been the rule with our Government to soothe their exasperated feelings and to endeavour to dispel every idea of partial treatment from their minds. Here however we have a Proclamation from the highest authority in India, which at once confirms their worst suspicions, and proves to them beyond a doubt, that it is the Hindoos whom Government is now endeavouring to court, by heaping insults on those of the opposite creed. This procedure is deeply to be deplored. It will require many years of wise and politic government to remove the impression produced by this ill-conceived Proclamation.

BOMBAY TIMES.

HISTORY OF THE AFFGHAN WAR, FROM 1838 TO 1842. We intimated in our last *Overland Summary* [illegible]

[illegible] of our troops in Nov. 1838, and that relating to the events which occurred at Cabool betwixt the 1st Nov. and 5th Jan. ast. It is probable, that on the first of these heads, little more light will be given in our time, unless some such exposures as the publication of the the letters of BURNES DENNIE MASSON, &c. have afforded, compel the screen, which as yet covers the secrets of the Calcutta politicals of 1838, to be withdrawn. A few weeks more will, in all likelihood, supply us with all that can be learnt of the particulars of the siege up to the time of the evacuation, as well as of the sufferings and captivity of the prisoners: in reference to the last, indeed, we have already most of what properly falls within the province of history. As to the retreat and destruction of the troops, we have even now a very large supply of perfectly authentic information. We shall use all diligence in getting the earlier portion of the narrative in type as speedily as possible, with a view of availing ourselves of the assistance of those numerous friends who took part in the campaign of 1839, or have shared in the subsequent operations of our armies, and who have undertaken to aid in the revision of the proofs. Of course the present attempt pretends to be no more than an outline of that which, when written at length, must fill volumes,—it will form a *memoir pour servire* till something meriting the name of history be supplied the public.

To J. W. Young, Esq., I. N., Comdg. H. C. S. S. *Atalanta*.

DAR SIR.—We cannot leave your ship without expressing our feelings to you in the strongest manner, on the kindness we have experienced since we embarked on board the *Atalanta*.

Labouring under the combined disadvantage of most limited accommodation, and an almost unprecedentedly large party, we have found a degree of liberality in your arrangements and an unceasing desire on your part to promote the comfort of those on board, which have called forth the gratitude of all, and have served to render our voyage one of comparative enjoyment.

We therefore beg leave to offer you our united thanks for all your kindness on this occasion, and to assure you that we shall always look back with pleasure on the time which it has been our good fortune to pass under your command.

With our united good wishes for your health, happiness, and success in life,—we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely.

(Signed) James E. Dalrymple, Commander H. C. S.; Compton Domville, 63d Regt.; Isabella Domville; D. C. Bell, Sup. Surgeon; Harry C. Gordon, Bombay; Eliza Reade; Eliza L. Bagnold; Helen Adams; Henry Creed, Lt. Artillery; Charles H. Wake, Lt. Bengal Army; Frederick Lock, Point de Galle; Dwarkanauth Tagore; Ventura, Genl.; A Rogers, Calcutta; M. Deans Campbell, Calcutta; R. Newcomen, Calcutta: John K. Judy, Ceylon; Stewart Forbes, Bombay C. S.; F. de H. Larpent, Calcutta; Robert Burn, Bombay; A. L. Syers, Bombay; George Leyburn, Calcutta; E. Hobberness; Annie Renouf; John Mills, Calcutta; M. M. Flyter; A Gillespie, H. M. 2d Regt.; George Thompson, Calcutta; Mary Gordon; Georgina Warden; Eliza D. Jolly; A. W. Greentree; Mare de Kirwan; Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, Calcutta; S. Perottet; A. La Font, A. D. C. to Genl. Ventura; G. Crayen; W. Henderson, Bombay; R. G. Morgan, Lieut. H. M. 9th Regt. Matt. E. Hoare, H. M. 15th Hussars; D. O Pope; P. Sanders, Bengal; A. Keir, M. D. Bengal Med. Est.; Henrietta Keir; Isabella Goodeve; J. R. Wilson, Capt. Nizam's Army; M. S. Ramsay; M. C. Deans Campbell; Edward Booth, Bengal; R. G. Newcomen, Calcutta.—Dec. 17

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

Dinshaw Dadabhoy Chadee, Esq., is the fortunate holder of the lottery ticket 1015 in the Madras Government, which has turned out a prize of Rupees 60,000.

We observe that a Captain of a Merchant Ship has been held to bail, for leaving one of his Ship's Company behind at Moulmein, on his departure for England. It appeared that the Captain at Moulmein, assaulted the seaman and had been fined 10 Rupees. Subsequently he brought some charge against the Seaman who was sentenced to imprisonment for one month. In the meantime the vessel proceeded to sea leaving the seaman to undergo his punishment. The Captain has been held to heavy bail to answer this charge. We should very much like to know whether, because a man commits acrime and receives the punishment of imprisonment, the ship, to which he belongs, is to be detained until the expiration of it? For ought we know this may be law and proper, but it is certainly not reason. That the interests of owners and those of the public morever, are to be made to suffer because one of a ship's Company commits a crime deserving of punishment, seems to us monstrous. In our ignorance however of the law in these cases, we would feel obliged by being enlightened by any Gentleman conversant in mercantile law. We conceive the question to be a very interesting one and well deserving consideration, especially by those whose interests are so intimately involved.

Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA.

We are of the same opinion with the Barmicide in the Arabian Nights—we relish a good jock mightily though of all quarters in the world, the very last from which we should have expected a laughter moving jest is the cave of Trophonius, otherwise called the Court of Sudder Dewanny. But it is a sad heart that never rejoices, and the inhabitants of the cave, have determined to make merry for once in their lives—and truly they are "deadly lively" upon the occasion. For our own parts, we are hearty friends to innocent mirth, and we never should dream of censuring either a Sudder, or other judicial functionary, for indulging in a little harmless gaiety, although when exhibited by an inhabitant of the cave it may appear rather incongruous. But we speak of "harmless gaiety" and "innocent mirth," for we cannot allow even a Trophonian to relax [illegible] cachinatory muscles at the expence of third [illegible]

It would however appear that the judges [illegible] Cave" are only merry when they came other [illegible] vulgar phrase is, to laugh on the wrong [illegible] month. It must however be stated in their [illegible] that the objects of their mirth are [illegible] courts and counsellors have asserted [illegible] laughing, from the time that Ulysses [illegible] ed in his own palace to have a [illegible] a ragged bully, for the amusement [illegible] leman who were making [illegible] suppose] absence. The capital [illegible] set the Trophon

—The haste with which the army is posting through the Punjab, is not only the source of much inconvenience to the troops, but is likely to produce many casualties. The *Calcutta Star* this morning inserts a letter which states that this inconvenient haste is the result of positive orders from the Governor General, who has in the most urgent manner directed that the troops shall positively be at Ferozepore by the 20th. It is also stated that a mock battle is to be got up under the direction of Sir Jasper Nicholl, in imitations of one of the battles of Frederick the Great.

—A Correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that none of the Cabul Prisoners who are to undergo the ordeal of a Court Martial, are allowed to perform any military duties. They are not under arrest; but at large on their parole, until they have satisfactorily explained that they did not place themselves voluntarily in the hands of the enemy. The poor Ghuzni prisoners cannot have seen any pay for more than a twelve month; and to oblige them to live on *tick*, after their liberation, is scarcely fair.

MADRAS

We hear from Vellore that Sir E. K. Williams was to be at Arcot on Wednesday, and to review the Wing of H. M. 25th ("King's Own Borderers") this week; the 7th Light Cavalry early next week, and the Vellore Corps immediately after.

The 14th Regiment N. I. on their return from China, are ordered to relieve the 24th N. I. at Pinang, —but it is supposed they would have passed the Straits before the order was received there.

We regret to learn the death of Lieutenant Donaldson, 50th Regiment N. I. at the Cape. This renders vacant the appointment of Junior Assistant to the Mysore Commission.—Spectator, Dec 10.

H. M.'s ship *Clio* sailed yesterday for Trincomalie and Bombay, having on board ten lacs of treasure for the latter and a small quantity thereof for the former port.—Athenæum, Dec. 10.

MAULMAIN.

The Transport *Eagle* arrived off Amherst from. Mergui on Monday last, having performed the voyage to that place in a very short time. We learn that she lost one of her crew on the passage by cholera, but trust she did not carry the disease with her to Mergui. As yet we have not heard that the cholera has made its appearance either at Tavoy or Mergui, but at Ye there have been several cases, none of them, however, fatal.

At Tavoy, the appearance of this dread disease would be doubly deplored, inasmuch as its scanty population has already, during the present year, been sadly thinned by a fatal fever that has raged there, the consequence probably of the vast number of carcases of Buffaloes strewed all over the country in the former year.—Maulmain Chronicle, Nov. 16.

We understand that eight men were put to death at Martaban a few days ago. It appears that they were concerned in a highway robbery on the road between Bilang and Martaban, on which occasion some petty official was plundered. The measures adopted by the authorities were as prompt as severe, the men having been seized and executed without delay, but the mode of execution deserves to be reprobated in the strongest terms. The men are said to have been nailed to crosses, and then shot at with muskets. A small portion of this vigour manifested on the numerous occasions of dacoity on the river, and on our side of it, would soon put an end to these offences; but these offences are sources of profit and do no harm to their own people. If what we have heard be true, that the King of Ava now sets his face against capital punishment as much as possible, he will not be well pleased to hear of this wholesale kind of butchery at Martaban, and we should be very glad to hear of his taking notice of it, or at all events, of his expressing his displeasure at the mode in which these men have been executed. *Ibid.*

We understand that the Catholic Clergymen of this station have received information from Rome by the last arrival from Calcutta, that twelve Missionaries of their faith have been appointed and are, in part, on their way to this country and Burmah. They are of the *Order of the Oblati, and Monsignor John Ceretti* has been appointed their Superior in capacity of Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Antinopolis in partibus. The present disdesition of his Burmese Majesty towards Christianity itself and the propagation of it among his subjects is to convert them from the national faith will be met by his displeasure.—*Ibid* Nov. 23.

We regret to learn, that the Cholera has again made its appearance at Rangoon, where it is ravaging those parts of the town that suffered least on the former visitation. Its effects are said to be more speedily fatal than before and the number of deaths to be [illegible] The idea of the King visiting that place this [illegible] seems to be nearly given up, and it is now [illegible] either that some high official will be sent [illegible] the Capital to superintend the casting of [illegible] that the Governor of Rangoon himself [illegible] with this important function. Several [illegible] appear to have lately sailed from Rangoon, but on the whole the port is said to wear a deserted aspect. The number of native craft [illegible] has greatly fallen off this [illegible]re, to some annoyance to which [illegible] the part of the Government, last [illegible] indeed sadly fallen from her [illegible] which is to be attributed to the [illegible] present Central Government, [illegible] resources are as great as they [illegible] only a fostering hand to deve[illegible]

A private letter of the 30th ultimo says:—"An Arab ship belonging to Imaum of Muscat, called the *Dhabbhan*, or something like that name has been wrecked on the Prasoom Island, she was bound to Rangoon; part of the crew arrived, sent in the long boat as I am given, and have come round here, the remainder are about on a raft with only 10 days' provision with them. It appears the long boat was towing the raft and seperated in the night, left those poor fellows and made the best of their way here.

The *Ossenda* has not yet made her appearance.

Timber, per ton of 50 cubic, 40 Rs.—Rice, 2 Rs. per basket Gram, 75 Rs. per 100 ditto."—Englishman, Dec. 9.

European Intelligence.

DUBLIN POLICE.

An Extraordinary Case.—Robert Lyndsay Crawford who claims to be entitled to the Earldom of Crawford and Lyndsay, was brought before the magistrates of Henry-street police-office on Friday, charged with having returned from transportation before the period specified by his sentence had expired. The charge had been preferred against the prisoner in one of the London police-offices, but the magistrates there finding that he could not be identified, communicated with the magistrates of the Head Police-office, in consequence of which a policeman was despatch 2d to London, by whom the prisoner was arrested and brought to Ireland. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Lambert, the governor of Enniskillen gaol, and late governor of the Hulk. It appeared that the prisoner had been under the care of witness on board the Hulk Essex, previous to the sailing of the convict ship in which he was to be transported from Ireland. He could not be mistaken as to his identity, because he had heard he laid claim to a Scottish peerage, and, therefore, paid him more attention than he otherwise would have done.

On Monday Robert Lindsay Crawford was brought before the magistrates of the Head-office for final examination, on the charge that he being a felon, convicted of horse-stealing in the year 1826, against whom judgment of death had been recorded, and which had been commuted to transportation for life, had returned to there realms, and had been found at large, without lawful excuse, in the united kingdom, to wit, in London, in the kingdom England.

Mr. Greaves attended on behalf of the crown, and Mr. Walsh was counsel for the accused party.

Mr. Greaves opened the case by requring the bench to commit the prisoner under a transmit warrant to Kilmainham, in order to his being sent from thence to Londonderry, to abide his trial at the next assizes for the offence of returning without lawful excuse from transportation. The identity of the prisoner having been fully established by the informations of Mr Lamb, formerly governor of the E-sex hulk, and now gaoler of he county prison of Londonderry.

Mr. Walsh said he appeared for Robert Lindsay Crawford, the gentleman accused of crime in the present case, for gentleman he would term him until a jury legally empanelled to try his identity would, upon their solemn oaths, pronounce him a convicted felon. Counsel then proceeded to state that the facts of the case before the bench, being of a novel and most extraordinary character, he would trespass for a short time on their patience, by stating his reasons for opposing, or at least materially modifying, the present application. The prisoner, he observed, was the undoubted son of John Lindsay Crawford, whose life persented a history fraught with curious as well as painful incidents, and exhibited matter for serious and most cautious exercise of the discretion reposed in the bench by the laws of the land. In 1808 the Earl of Crawford having died, the father of the present prisoner was advised that he alone was the only and legal claimant of that peerage with an immense property annexed, averaging beyond 42,000l. per annum; accordingly, in 1809 he perferred his claims, and continued to press them, with apparent success, to 1812, although the most determined opposition was given him, and all those acting for him, by the Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, then in possession of the property; having been obliged in the course of investigating his title to place valuable papers of his in the hands of a person named Bradley Fanning and another, they formed a conspiracy against him to obtain money from him on their own terms, which, he having refused, one of them in particular, Fanning, used every means in his power to ruin the claim of Mr. Crawford, and finally, a charge having been preferred against that gentleman and his old associate, Bradley, by this Fanning, both were convicted, principally on his testimony, of forging certain documents relating to Mr. Crawford's claim, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, which sentence, although carried into effect by the then government, was annulled by a free pardon in five years after on a careful inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and Mr. Crawford once more returned to England to claim his honours and scatter dismay among his enemies. Mr. Walsh continued at some length to state that the magistrates had not sufficient ground for committing him to take his trial on such slender testimony, and also argued that under the statute he ought to be tried where he was found at large; that in England his friends would be near to him to render assistance, and his solicitor to advise him and produce important papers; that by removing him to Londonderry, he would be deprived of making an effective defence, and tried in a locality hostile to his interests, and liable to powerful local influence; and even if the bench felt constrained to make the order prayed for, he implored of them to give his client time, before transmitting him to Derry gaol, to have recourse to the Irish executive for the purpose of obtaining the means necessary for arranging his defence, and producing witnesses to establish his innocence.

Mr. Porter said there was no doubt that justice would be done the prisoner, but as at present advised, he felt it to be his duty, the crown having made the selection of the place of trial, to comply, on the informations sworn, with that request, and transmit him for trial to Derry gaol.

Mr. Greaves said he would take care that the prisoner should remain for five or six weeks in Kilmainham, and in the meantime such measures might be taken by his friends as would bring his case under the notice of the Irish government.

Mr. Crawford was then removed in custody, to Kilmainham.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XLVII.

LONDON.

It was late when I arrived in London, and drove up to my father's house. The circumstances under which I had left Ireland wighed more heavily on me as I drew near home, and reflected over the questions I should be asked, and the explanations I should be expected to afford; and I half dreaded lest my father should disapprove of my conduct, before I had an opportunity of showing him how little I had been to blame throughout. The noise and din of the carriages, the oaths and exclamations of the coachmen, and the uproar of the streets, turned my attention from these thoughts, and I asked what was the meaning of the crowd.

"A great ball, sir, at Lady Charlotte Hinton's."

This was a surprise, and not of the pleasantest. I had wished that my first meeting, with my father at least, should have been alone and in quietness, where I could fairly have told him every important event of my late life, and explained wherefore I so ardently desired immediate employment on active service, and a total change in that career which weighed so heavily on my spirits. The carriage drew up at the instant, and I found myself once more at home. What a feeling does that simple word convey to his ears who knows the real blessing of a home—that shelter from the world, its jealousies and its envies its turmoils and its disappointments-where, like some land-locked bay, thestill, calm waters sleep in silence, while the storm and hurricane are roaring without—where each [illegible] bright looks abound—where each [illegible] ed back from every heart, and ten times multiplied, and every sorrow comes softened by consolation and words of comfort; and how little like this is the abode of the great leader of fashion; how many of the fairst gifts of humanity are turned back by the glare of a hundred wax-lights, and the glitter of gilded lacqueys; and how few of the charities of life find entrance where the splendour and luxury of voluptuous habits have stifled natural feeling, and made even sympathy unfashionable.

It was not without difficulty I could persuade the servants, who were all stangers to me, that the travel-stained, dusty individual before them, was the son of the celebrated and fashionable Lady Charlotte Hinton, and at length reached my room to dress.

It was near midnight: the rooms were filled as I entered the drawing-room. For a few moments I could not help feeling strongly the full influence of the splendid scene before me. The undoubted evidences of rank and wealth that meet the eye on every side, in London life, are very striking. The splendour of the women's dress—their own beauty—a certain air of haughty bearing, peculiarly English—a kind of conscious superiority to the rest of the world marks them: and in their easy unembarrassed, steady glance, you read the proud spirit of Albion's "haughty dames." This alone was very different from the laughing spirit of Erin's daughters—their "*espiègle*" looks and smiling lips. The men, too, were so dissimilar: their reserved and stately carriage, their low voices, and deferential but composed manner, contrasting strongly with Irish volubility, quickness, and gesticulations. I stood unnoticed and alone for some time, quietly observant of the scene before me, and as I heard name after name announced, many of them the greatest and the highest in the land, there was no semblance of excitement as they entered—no looks of admiring wonder as they passed on, and mingled with the crowd. This showed me I was in a mighty city, where the chief spirits that ruled the age moved daily before the public eye; and again I thought of Dublin, where some third-rate notoriety would have been hailed with almost acclamation, and lionized to the "top of his bent."

I could remember but few of those around, and even they had either forgotten me altogether, or, having no recollection of my absence, saluted me with the easy *nonchalance* of one who is seen every evening of his life.

"How are you, Hinton?" said one, with something more of warmth than the rest· "I have ont met you for some weeks past."

"No," said I, smiling, "I have been nearly a year from home."

"Ah, indeed! In Spain.

"No, in Ireland!"

"In Ireland! How odd!"

"Who has been in Ireland?" said a low, plaintive voice, turning round as she spoke—my lady mother stood before me. "I should like to hear something ——but, dear me, this must be John!" and she held out her jewelled hand towards me.

"My dear mother, I am so happy to see you look so very well ——"

"No, no mydear," said she, sighing, "don't speak of that. When did you arrive?——I beg your royal highness's pardon—I hope you have not forgotten your protegé, my son."

I bowed reverently at a large, full, handsome man, who, with bald head and a most commanding expression, drew himself up before me.

"No, madam, I have not forgotten him, I assure you!" was the reply, as he returned my salute with marked coldness, and passed on.

Before Lady Charlotte could express her surprise at such an unlooked-for mark of displeasure, my father, who had just heard of my arrival, came up.

"Jack, my dear fellow I am glad to see you. How large you have grown, boy, and how brown!"

The warm welcome of his manly voice, the affectionate grasp of his strong hand, rallied me at once, and I carelittle for the looks of king or kaiser at that moment. He drew his arm within mins, and led me through the rooms to a small boudoir, where a party at cards were the only occupants.

"Here we shall be tolerable alone for a litte while, at least," said he; "and now, my lad, tell me every thing about you."

In less than half an hour I ran over the principal events of my life in Ireland, omitting only those in which Miss Bellew bore a part. On this account my rupture with Lord de Vere was only imperfectly alluded to; and I could perceive that my father's brow became contracted, and his look assumed a severer expression, at this part of my narrative.

"You have not been very explicit, Jacke, about this business; and this it is which I am really uneasy about. I have never known you do a mean or a shabby thing—I will never suspect you of one. So now let me clearly understand the ground of this quarrel."

There was a tone of command in his voice as he said this which decided me at once, and without further hesitation I resolved on laying every thing before him. Still I knew not how to begin—the menition of Louisa's name alone staggered me, and for second or two I stammered and looked confused.

Unlike his wonted manner, my father looked impatient—almost angry. At last, when seeing that my agitation only increased upon me, and my difficulty grew each moment greater, he looked me sternly in the face, and with a voice full of meaning, said—

"Tell me every thing—I cannot bear to doubt you. Was this a play transaction?"

"A play tradsaction! No, sir, nothing like it"

"Was there not a bet—some disputed wager—mixed up in it?"

"Yes, there was a wager, sir, but——"

Before I could conclude my father pressed his hand against his eyes and a faint sigh broke from him.

"But hear me out, sir. The wager was none mine."

In a few moments I ran over the whole circumstances of De Vere's bet, his conduct to Miss Bellew, and my own subsequent proceedings; but when I came to the mention of O'Grady's name, he stopped me suddenly, and said—

"Major O'Grady, however, did not approve of your conduct in the affair."

"O'Grady! He was my friend all throught it."

My father remained silent for a few minutes, and "There has been misrepresention here." then in a low voice added—

The words were not well spoken when Lord Dudley de Vere, with my cousin Lady Julia on his arm, came up. The easy nonchalance of his manner, the tone of quiet Condifference he assumed, were well known to me; but I was in nowise prepared for the look of insufferable, patronizing impertinence he had now put on. My cousin, more beautiful far than ever I had seen her, took off my attention from him, and I turned with a feeling of half pride, half wonder to pay my respects to her. Dressed in the most perfect taste of the fashion, her handsome features wore the assured and tranquil expression which conscious beauty gives. An here let no inexperineced observer rashly condemn the placid loveliness of the queen of beauty—the sanctioned belle fashionable life; it is indeed, very different from the artlessloveliness of innocent girlhood but its claim not less notincontestible. The features, like the faculties, can be cultivated; and when no unnatural effort suggests the expression, who shall say that the mind habitually exercised in society of the highest and most gifted circle, will not impart a more elevated character to the look, than when the unobtrusive career of every-day life flows on calm and unruffled, steeping the soul in a dreary monotony, and calling for no effort save of the commonest kind. Julia's was indeed splendid beauty: the lustrous brilliancy of her dark blue eyes, shaded by long black lashes—the perfect contour of her cheeks—her full short lips, slightly, so slightly curled, you knew not if it were not more smile than sarcasm—the low tones of her voice were rich and musical, and her carriage and demeanour possessed all the graceful elegance which is only met with in the society of great cities. Her manner was most frank and cordial; she held out her hand to me at once, and looked really glad to see me. After a few brief words of recognition, she turned towards De Vere—

"I shall ask you to excuse me, my lord, this set. It is so long since I have seen my cousin."

He bowed negligently, muttered something carelessly about the next waltz, and with a familiar nod to me, lounged away. O'Grady's caution about this man's attentions to Julia at once came to my mind, and the easy tone of his manner towards her alarmed me; but I had no time for reflection, as she took my arm and sauntered down the room.

"And, so, *mon cher* cousin, you have been leading a very wild life of it—fighting duels, riding steeple-chases, breaking your own bones and ladies' hearts in a manner exceedingly Irish," said Julia with a smile, into which not a particle of her habitual raillery entered.

"From your letter I can learn, Julia, a very strange account of my doings must have reached my friends here Except from yourself I have met with scarcely any thing but cold looks since my arrival."

"Oh, never mind that—people will talk, you know. For my part, Jack, I never will believe you any thing but what I have always known you. The heaviest charge I have heard against you is that of trffing with a poor girl's affections; and as I know that the people who spread these rumours generally don't know at which side either the trifling or the affection resides why I think little about it."

"And has this been said of me?"

"To be sure it has, and ten times as much. As to your gambling sins, there is no end to their enormity. A certain Mr. Rooney, I think the name is, a noted play-man."

"How absurd, Julia! Mr. Rooney never played, in this life; nor have I, except in the casual way every one does in a drawing-room."

"*N'importe*—you are a lady-killer and a gambler. Now as to count number three—for being a jockey?"

"My dear, Julia, if you saw my steeple-chase you'd acquit me of that."

"Indeed I did hear," said she roguishly, "that you acquitted yourself admirably—but still you won. And then we come to the great offence—your quarrel, some habits We heard, it is true, that you behaved—as it is called, very honourably, &c.: but really duelling is so detestable——'

"Come, come, fair cousin, let us talk of something besides my delinquencies What do you think of my friend O'Grady?"

I said this suddenly, by way of reprisal; but to my utter discomfiture he replied with perfect calmness—

"I rather was amused with him at first. He is very odd—very unlike other people—but Lady Charlotte took him up so, and we had so much of him here, I grew somewhat tired of him. He was, however, very fond of you, and you know that made up for much with us all."

There was a tone of sweetness and almost of deep interest in these few last words that made my heart thrill, and unconsciously I pressed her arm closer to my side, and felt the touch returned. Just at the instant my father came forward accompanied by another, who I soon perceived was the royal duke that had received me so coldly a few minutes before. His frank, manly face was now all smiles, and his bright eye glanced from my fair cousin to myself with quick, meaning expression.

"Another time, general, will do quite as well. I say Mr. Hinton, call on me to-morrow morning about ten, will you? I have something to say to you."

I bowed deeply in reply, and he passed on

"And let me see you after break fast," said Julia in a half whisper, and she turned towards De Vere, who now came forward to claim her for the waltz.

My father, too, mixed with the crowd, and I felt myself alone and a stranger in what should have been my home. A kind of cold thrill came over me as I thought how unlike was my welcome to what it would have been in Ireland; for although I felt that in my father's manner towards me there was no want of affection or kindness, yet somehow I missed the exuberant warmth and ready cordiality I had latterly been used to; and soon turned away, sad and disappointed, to seek my own room.

MISCELLANEA.

The Dulness of High Life.—The following passage in the "Memoirs of the late Duchess of St. Albau's" contains a sad and home truth:—"Few persons have seen so much of the various aspects, I may say of the two extremes of life, as myself and few persons, therefore, can be better judges of the difference between great poverty and great wealth; but, after all, this does not, by any means, constitute the chief and most important distinction between the high and low states. No—the signal, the striking contrast is not in the external circumstances, but in the totally opposite minds of the two classes as to their respective enjoymen of existence. The society in which I formerly moved was all cheerfulness, all high spirits—all, fun, frolic, and vivacity; they cared for nothing thought of nothing beyond the pleasures of the present hour, and to those they gave themselves up with the keenest relish. Look at the circles in which I now move; can anything be more weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable than their whole course of life? Why, one might as well be on the treadmill as toiling in the stupid, monotonous round of what they call pleasure, but which is, in fact, very cheerless and heavy work. Pleasure, indeed, when all merriment, all hilarity, all indulgence of our natural emotions, if they be of a joyous nature, are declared to be vulgar. There can be no cordiality where there is so much exclusiveness and primness. No; all is coldness, reserve, and universal *ennui*, even where this starchnes of manner is unaccompanied by any very strict rigour in matters of conduct. Look, now, at those quadrille dancers in the other room; they have been supping, they have been drinking as much champagne as they liked; the band is capital; the men are young, and the girls are pretty; and yet did you ever see such crawling movements, such solemn looks, as if they were all dragging themselves through the most irksome task in the world? Oh! what a different thing was acountry dance in my younger days!"

The Galway Fishermen.—On Monday last a most violent outrage was committed by a gang of the Claddagh fishermen on Mr. Dudley Persse, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Persse, accompanied by some friends, went out in the fishing boat on the above day, but being aware of the violence and intimidation practised by the Claddagh fishermen on any who are hardy enough to fish in the bay, and thus dispute the monopoly of these daring legislators, took the precaution to arm himself and his friends. When about three miles from Burrin, they discovered a fleet of large sailing boats leaving Galway, all formed into a regular line of sailing. They immediately knew who were approaching them, and got in readiness to return back as fast as they could, to accomplish which they had to pass through the entire fleet, which formed in different lines to prevent their escape. They were furiously attacked by the boats, manned with from 20 to 30 men each, armed with sticks stones, hatchets, and different weapons of destruction. Several of the boats made an attempt to run them down, the crews continually using the most terrific language, threatening them with death, and telling the steersman, whom they knew, they would cut his throat with a knife which one of them brandished, and hang him up at the mast if he did not leave to. They would positively have sunk the boat, but that Mr. Persse and his party were so wellarmed and showed such determination to resist. His boat being a very quick sailer, arrived close to the harbour about five minutes before the fleet, when they ran her on shore and effected a nding, while the others pursued closely, yelling, screaming, and threatening in the most violent manner. Mr. Perse and his party took up a position behind a wall to protect themselves and the boat, which lay underneath. Such a sight was never seen; the boats were moving up and down, every now and then almost touching Mr. Persse's boat, and the crews threatening to break her in pieces, but still afraid of the party armed above them. About 200 of them landed, wading up to their necks in water; still Mr. Persse and his men did not fire. They attempted to surround them, but on every side the little party were prepared, and thereat ened to fire if they came on. At last a small party of police arrived from Currenrue, a place about three miles off, and on the leaders being questioned by the serjeant as to the cause of their outrageous conduct, they replied that if Mr. Persse attempted to fish again, neither his boat nor his crew would ever more be heard of after this notice they went off. Mr. Persse showed the greatest forbearance throughout this trying scene.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

A Whale Species in the Thames. [illegible] afternoon several watermen on duty at their stations near the Deptford pier, observed a huge dark substance projecting above the surface of the river. The animal was moving down the river between the pier and the Dread nought Seamen's Hospital-ship. Five of them put off in their boat, and one of them, armed with a large bearded spear, commenced the attack upon the monster, which soon showed symptoms of weakness and threw up large quantities of water from the blowing aperture on its back. The other boats surrounded the animal, and pushed it along with their boat-hooks close under the pier, where they fastened a rope round him, and with strong cords, and pullies raised him, with much difficulty, upon the pier. In a short time after words such immense numbers of persons [illegible] to gratify their curiosity, that Mr. John [illegible] high, constable of Deptford, was obliged to call for the aid of the H-lis[illegible] fortunate captors [illegible] his totall length is [illegible] about t-o tons. [illegible] and his tail measur[illegible] to point. At day [illegible] number of carriages [illegible] deep was, after gre[illegible] secured by chains [illegible] several horses, to th[illegible] the Bull and Bu[illegible] upon a stand erecte[illegible] what is known by [illegible] fishery as a fin-back.

Charity.—The [illegible] his child at the pari[illegible] from Batley. Whe[illegible] man followed the v[illegible] persons in his stati[illegible] riving there, howev[illegible] ask the rev. gentlem[illegible] day evening followi[illegible] cordingly; and on th[illegible] he went to pay his d[illegible] for punctuality, an[illegible] why he did not s-e h[illegible] man replied. "Becau[illegible] fit to come in." The [illegible] no more to do, but i[illegible] waistcoat, and gave t[illegible] his appearance with the rest of his neighbours [illegible] ship God in his holy sanctuary.—*Doncaster Gazette.* [The name of this truly charitable man should not have been withheld by our provincial contemporary.]

Custom.—Be not so bigotted to any custom as to worship it at the expense of truth. All is custom that goes on in continuity—all customs are alike beneficial to us.

Scandal at Cheltenham.—The Cheltenham Examiner contains a humerous story of a [illegible] a tradesman of London, who having come to Cheltenham on a visit for health or pleasure, made the acquaintance of a female there, between whom and himself a correspondence was kept up after his return to London. One of the lady's letters, in which an assignation was made, fell into the hands of his wife. The [illegible] day or two afterwards, made an excuse that he was absolutely compelled to leave town on business. His wife made no objection, but as soon as he set off followed him to Cheltenham, and on Sunday night last she made a sudden irruption into the house of her husband was, and surprised him in bed with an inamorata. The crest-fallen husband made [illegible] different attempt to escape the odium of his situation by representing his wife as an escaped lunatic, but the trick failed him, and he speedily made good his retreat to London.

Caution to Sleepers in Church.—[illegible] week, about ten o'clock, a woman called at the sexton's house in North Shields, to beg the keys that she might be opened, as she was sure her husband was locked in it." "Old Pye" had gone to bed, and his daughter laughed at the idea of his being in the church, urging the many other places which the lost sheep might have wandered to. After much discussion, the distressed mother was defeated but not convinced. Two hours [illegible] Mrs. Pye, hearing a loud knocking, got up, and to her sorrow that it was "Madame Jonson come for more determined than ever that "her husband" was in the church," and sure it would be rigteous [illegible] unless it were released. At long last, as [illegible] York-shire, Miss P. consented to go, and with [illegible] lantern, which only served to render the darkness visible, they entered the gloomy edifice. [illegible] had they got within the porch, when the [illegible] our lost herione cried out, "Mary, Mary, [illegible] where are ye?" "Here I's, mither!" squeaked out a small voice from the organ gallery, but [illegible] and with such startling effect amidst the [illegible] shadowy obscurity of the place, that down [illegible] lantern, and out rushed the affrighted pair, [illegible] stopped till they were clear of the churchyard, once more in Pye's house. Here they again [illegible] their courage, and, having got another light, [illegible] ed to the church But this time there was no [illegible] their cries I and quite at a loss to account for [illegible] had heard before, home went the disconsolate [illegible] where, to her utter amazement, she found [illegible] daughter quietly sitting by the fire eating her [illegible] Explanations ensued, from which it appeared that the little girl had fallen asleep during the sermon, and that all the noise of the departing congregation had not sufficed to awaken this living parallel of the immortal Joe of Dingley Dell. On awakening and finding herself incarcerated, she had quietly retreated to a cushioned pew on the organ gallery to finish her nap, but hearing her mother's voice, she came down, and the door being left open by the flying party of fearers, had quietly walked home, and the door being on the latch she was found as described above. How far, however, the most surprising part of the story is the sort of Mesmeric *clairvoyance* by which the mother seemed to be intuitively certain that the child was in the sacred edifice.—*Sunderland Herald*

Remedy for Seasickness.—Take as much Cayenne pepper as you can rightly bear in a basin of hot soup, and all sickness, nausea, or squeamishness will disappear.

"In union there is strength," as the teetotaller said when he poured the brandy into his water.

In my humble opinion, every lady should take the field; because, if she do not became what is called "a crack shot," she must always be "a pretty fair one."—*Modern Shooter.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Jack Hinton, whose eventful career is rapidly coming to a close, takes, as is his wont, the lead of all claimants to public favour, and occupies a large portion of the present number of the University Magazine. The chapters now before us are in Mr. Lever's best style, and contain some descriptive writing of very high order of merit. The account of the battle of Vittoria, in particular, is written with great power of language. "An hour's talk about Isaak Walton" is a very pleasant paper upon the character and genius of a fellow of most excellent fancy," whose name will live as long as the language in which he wrote. "Recollections of a Poetic Childhood" contain a pretty passage I but the writer occasionally takes a flight sublime flights that he soars above the comprehension of ordinary mortals. We have derived much entertainment from the perusal of the "Herland Lover," in which, though the characters are some what over drawn, we find promise of an interesting story. "The Monk and the Devil" is by far the best of those quaint fantastic legends, which from time to time appear in the pages of the University. "Letters of Italy" are continued, but possess no feasure of interest. The number closes with a review of the "Memoirs and Remains of Charles Wolfe," a paper well worth of perusal.

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